The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 19 August 1971
Tenth Year - No. 488 - By air

C 20725 C

No one looks forward to crossing swords with Red China in the UN

President Nixon's new China policy and the consequences of the changes on the international political scene heralded three weeks ago will remain mainly the subject of speculation until announcements have given way to hard facts.

Not until Mr Nixon has returned from his visit to Peking will there be greater clarity about the improvement in relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Detailed preparations for President Nixon's visit to Chairman Mao have yet to be made so bets as to whether they might yet fall through are hard to place.

Difficulties that arise will, of course, be given the full treatment. Were the flight to China to be called off the resulting shock would be a good deal greater than the relief caused by the announcement that the visit had been arranged.

The undertaking made by President Nixon via his go-between Dr Kissinger in Peking must also first be put into practice. America will first have to vote in favour of Peking's admission to the United Nations.

Had this undertaking not been made the President would not have been invited to visit Peking in the first place.

There are tactical reasons why Washington's new approach was not made known at the same time as the announcement of the forthcoming visit.

A simultaneous announcement that the United States proposed to vote in favour of admitting Peking to the UN would for many Americans have sounded an unpleasant note of prior concession.

The argument now runs that support for mainland Chinese membership of the United Nations is merely making up for a move that has been neglected stubbornly for too long.

It remains to be seen how, at the autumn UN General Assembly, the American delegate casts to the winds a practice maintained for twenty years with the aid of every conceivable legal, political and moral argument.

It may have been agreed with Peking that the UN vote on Chinese membership is now, in contrast to the strict veto of the past, to have the benefit of US goodwill but it remains a secret known only by the United States and the Soviet Union whether Moscow knew or suspected in advance what was on the cards.

While Moscow and Peking were at daggers drawn the Soviet Union found it rather convenient that America was strictly opposed to mainland Chinese membership of the United Nations.

On the face of it the Communists were able to fulminate against American obduracy and superficially they all voted in Peking's favour but in reality they were only too happy not to have to cross swords with a Communist Chinese delegate in the UN.

They had had experience of Albania, China's diminutive ally in the United Nations, but this could hardly be said to represent full-scale confrontation.

Assuming that the People's Republic does gain admission to the UN (though the process is not as easy as it might appear to be) there will be no avoiding confrontation.

The major protagonists will then be face to face in the UN: America and China, China and the Soviet Union and, of course, the Soviet Union and America as in the past.

A full-scale hue and cry need not arise at the onset of this new era. A great deal will be managed silently and behind the scenes.

A tense confrontation between Washington, Moscow and Peking will occur not only in the United Nations but also at all points of contact and there are more of these than is for the good of international peace and quiet.

There is Central Europe, Vietnam, the Middle East and all aspects of the Third World. Is fresh tension inevitable in the process of detente between Washington and Peking?

In a rule of three governed by the three world powers world affairs could be coordinated to a certain extent were the three sides fairly equally balanced, but this is just not the case.

Two of the three are, ideologically speaking, brothers up in arms against each other, and enemies of this kind are generally even more irreconcilable than diametrically opposed systems such as Capitalism and Communism.

Capitalists and Communists have a fair idea of what the other side is like and how it will react. Fraternal enmity, as religious warfare has repeatedly shown, does not admit of rational calculation.

What went on on the Ussuri, for instance? In view of the childish escapades involved it was hard to believe that great powers, indeed world powers, were in conflict.

The Russians and the Chinese do not, in any case, appear to be particularly good at understanding each other's point of view. It could well be that the Americans, who have just rediscovered their old love of China, at times assess Peking's policies better than the Russians do.

Conflicts between systems will, of course, continue. Peking will continue to condemn American imperialism hook, line and sinker. In ideological matters there is no such thing as coexistence and quarter is neither asked nor given.

By no means everything will be straightforward. Observers will note many a diversion in the emergence of a new relationship between the United States and China.

Moscow is warning America not to hobnob too closely with China and makes no bones about its mistrust. On the other hand America and Russia are cooperating on disarmament at Geneva and at the Salt talks in Helsinki.

Warnings are being sounded left, right and centre, both directly and indirectly. Mutual accusations continue to fly thick and fast.

Peking reckons that Moscow and Washington are aiming at world dominion. Moscow replies that Sino-American hegemony appears to be on the cards. It is all half-baked and undigested but there is more to come.

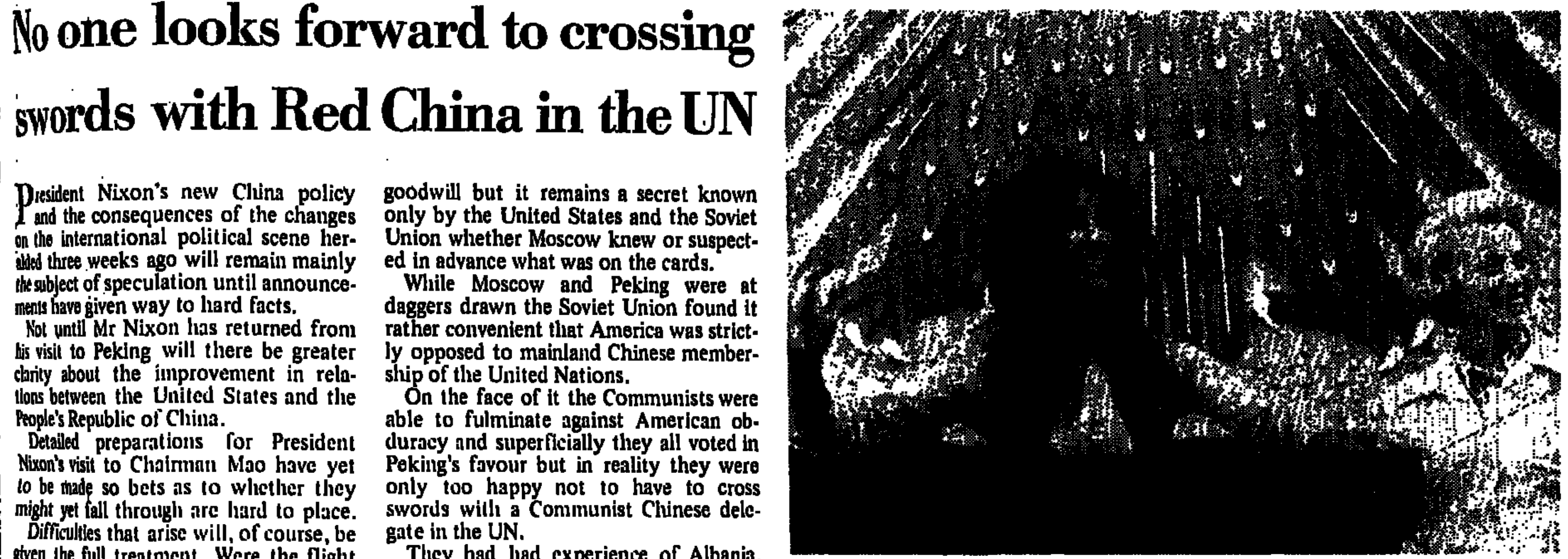
Who is afraid of whom? A definite answer cannot be given because at present all three appear to feel that if any two come to terms it can only be at the other's expense.

In making great play with the Warsaw Pact Moscow bears witness to a certain degree of nervousness. Chinese policy is, and always has been, hard to fathom. Table-tennis is a touching strategem but China's motives are far from the purest of the pure.

Is America letting Japan down by hobnobbing with China? Not to mention

Continued on page 3

IN THIS ISSUE



UN aid campaign

Dunja Rajter (left), the Yugoslav singer and filmstar visited the Bundestag accompanied by Annemarie Renger, chairman of the West German United Nations Association and SPD Bundestag member. Dunja Rajter is appearing in Germany in shows sponsored by the UN *World Hunger Campaign*. (Photo: AP)

India's good-neighbour policy with Peking spurs Gromyko to action

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to India was well overdue. Since President Nixon's announcement of his intention to visit Peking next year the Asian political scene has livened up.

New Delhi is no exception. Foreign Minister Swaran Singh has expressly advocated a return to normal in relations between his country and China – even though the frontier issue is unresolved and China might well make territorial demands to which India could not legally object at all easily.

Any such development would automatically lessen Soviet influence in India, New Delhi only having strengthened its ties with the Soviet Union since the onset of tension between Moscow and Peking.

Moscow was able to rely on a powerful neighbour at least being neutral and having no alternative but to seek Soviet backing in view of the ties between China and Pakistan.

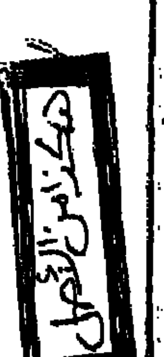
The Soviet Union is now probably afraid that India will go its own way again somehow or other. This would have repercussions on the Soviet diplomatic presence in Southern Asia.

Neither in Vietnam nor in other countries in this region is Moscow's influence so soundly anchored that the Kremlin can count on anything definite. Yet diplomats everywhere badly need something to go on in preparation for the post-Vietnam era.

Over the last decade Asian countries have had little leeway. There were still blocs centred on Washington and Moscow and no government could afford to be too closely linked to the United States as long as America was at war in Indo-China. And China was isolated, except for Pakistan, India's arch-enemy.

All of this no longer applies. Slow changes would have been sufficient to trigger off Soviet diplomatic activity. Mr Singh's announcement that India does not intend to leave the field to America and would also like to be good neighbours with China will have been the last straw that decided Mr Gromyko to set out on his travels.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 August 1971)



■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Russia's affairs world-wide are in disarray

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The Soviet leadership creates the impression of being a somewhat uncertain crew. They have every reason. The news has been bad of late.

President Nixon is to visit Peking, the United States is to vote in favour of the admission of People's China to the United Nations, the Communist coup in Sudan came to grief in a bloodbath, the economic integration of the countries of East and South-East Europe under Soviet leadership has had to be postponed because of Rumania's attitude and last but not least the Soviet harvest promises to be mediocre at best.

Against this depressing background the Berlin settlement and allied treaties between the Federal Republic on the one hand and the Soviet Union and Poland on the other has paled into relative insignificance. Yet it is still on the agenda and remains a vital problem at least for Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

Over the past fortnight the Party leaders of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have, according to reports by the Soviet news agency Tass conferred one after the other with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea on Berlin and American policy towards China.

In all probability the GDR Socialist Unity Party leader Erich Honecker has also paid his Soviet opposite number the *odd visit since he is also on holiday in that part of the world.*

Yet at the time of all these deliberations the situation in the Sudan was still unclear and the Comecon conference of heads of government had yet to take place.

A further meeting was necessary to coordinate policy. On Monday the Party leaders reconvened in the Crimea, joined by General Secretary Yumzhagin Tsedenbal of Mongolia. Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania did not put in an appearance, though it was not immediately clear whether or not he had been invited.

This suddenly convened conference following a spate of bilateral talks strengthens the impression of uncertainty in the Kremlin.

The topics discussed are only loosely linked even though Moscow's propagandists class developments in the Sudan, Chinese policy on Africa and American policy towards China jointly as the activities of the imperialists and their aides.

Viewed in this light the Berlin problem, Rumania's obduracy, the wretched state of Chilean agriculture and the Apollo programme also fit into the picture. But the powers that be between East Berlin and Ulan Bator think nothing of their own propaganda. Their problem is how to respond to the situation in hand.

The Communists will have to come to terms with the defeat sustained in the Sudan. This would doubtless be possible were it not that they have heightened mistrust of their motives in the entire Arab world.

Only the military and economic dependence on the Soviet Union of, say Egypt has so far prevented the Soviet Union from losing a good deal of ground in Cairo as well as Khartoum. It very much looks as though Brezhnev's debacle on the Nile may prove as far-reaching as John F. Kennedy's in Cuba's Bay of Pigs.

The Soviet Union is powerless in the face of developments in relations between the United States and People's China. Impotence at times leads to inconsiderately harsh reactions.

Moscow would not, however, be well-advised to show its annoyance – either in the Salt talks with the United States or in the Four-Power talks on a Berlin settlement.

The arms race slow-down undertaken by the USSR and the USA would otherwise undoubtedly go by the board and pressing Soviet economic projects would again be in jeopardy.

Brezhnev's position is particularly complicated as regards his ambition to bring about genuine integration of the Comecon countries.

By means of his own speeches and with the aid of Moscow's propaganda the Soviet General Secretary has endeavoured to consign to oblivion his Foreign Minister's talk of limited sovereignty.

In its stead an attempt is being made to gain even greater political influence over the Soviet Union's allies by means of economic integration. In this way the sovereignty of other Comecon members will be further restricted.

Rumania is determined in its opposition to this ambition and has so far been successful. There are probably a number of people who rate this a personal setback for Brezhnev.

The sum total of foreign policy setbacks since the XXIV Party Congress this March and April has been greater than that of what for the Kremlin constitutes good news.

Now that the harvest, always a sore point in Soviet economic and domestic policies, is unlikely to be all that spectacular it is easy to appreciate the current uncertainty in Moscow.

Leonid Brezhnev will not have had a very pleasant holiday and can hardly be said to have enjoyed much of a rest.

Dietrich Möller

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 August 1971)

Moscow leaves Sudanese Communists badly in the lurch

The attitude of Communist Parties in power towards the the fate of their Sudanese comrades has become, like their reaction to the persecution of Indonesian Communists in 1965, a yardstick of what store the communist regimes still set by the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Ever since the Communist Manifesto this term has been used to denote the obligation on Communists everywhere to practise international solidarity and lend a common hand against the enemy.

With the passage of time, though, the principle has assumed the proportions of a fig leaf covering each and every opportunist or, as in the case of Czechoslovakia in 1968, imperialist move.

This, too, is the case in respect of the gory persecution of Sudanese Communists. Were the Soviet leadership to attach any real significance to the maxim of proletarian internationalism they would have brought massive pressure to bear on the Numeiry regime and taken energetic action in Egypt and Libya too.

An immediate break-off of diplomatic relations with Khartoum, a general embargo on economic and military assistance and the withdrawal of advisers and development aid officials would have been the very least Moscow could have done to counter anti-Communist terror.

An ideologically committed Kremlin leadership would, in view of the men and arms it has at its disposal in the Arab world, have been in a position to launch a lightning campaign to aid its comrades in prison.

Instead lukewarm protests demonstrations were organised by trade union and factory groups at which neither Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the CPSU, nor even a solitary member of the politbureau put in an appearance. Power politics scored yet another victory over communist ideology.

The Soviet Union has thus made do with a kind of moral rearmament of its Party members and at the same time provided itself with a feeble alibi in the face of international Communism.

It is, for that matter, a moot question whether the Parties that have put paid to more of their own comrades than their enemies have in the course of the past half century have any moral right to behave differently.

Men such as Bukharin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Slansky and Nagy are but a few of thousands of nameless victims of Communist terror.

Communist tolerance towards non-Communist opponents is another matter altogether. One hardly dares think what fate would befall men who temporarly took over power in an Eastern Bloc country but were then unlucky enough to lose it again in the wake of counter-revolution.

The attitude of Communist Parties in power towards the crimes committed in the Sudan is paradoxical for another reason too. There is only one country in the Middle East in which Communists have been able to gain a political foothold without fearing for their lives – and that is Israel, the country to which the Soviet Union and its allies are most vigorously opposed.

Israel even goes so far as to boast two Communist Parties and not a hair on the head of supporters of the pro-Soviet party has so far been touched.

In the Arab countries that side with the Soviet Union, on the other hand, Communists have for decades been subject to persecution that has varied in extent and intensity only. The Soviet Union and its allies are either cynics or suffer from split personalities.

The Soviet leaders have opted nonetheless for cooperation with Arab nationalists and the fate of Arab Communists is thus sealed. Nikita Khrushchev was at least a little more consistent with the ideology he professed in occasionally deploring in public the persecution of Communists under President Nasser.

Mr Khrushchev's successors seem to be devoid of such emotions. In recent months, following the initial defeat of the Sudanese Communist Party, they seem to have decided that the chances of the Communists pulling it off are not worth backing.

In mid-April they courted Numeiry in Moscow and negotiated with him. At the XXIV Party Congress they kept quiet about a message from the Sudanese Communist Party complaining about the situation and requesting assistance.

Last but not least they backed the Arab federation hook, line and sinker and stated the Sudan's membership to be desirable and useful. In so doing Moscow committed itself in advance in a way that cannot now be ignored.

Alexander Korab

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 August 1971)

America prepares to grab the stinging nettle of two Chinas

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Three weeks after the spectacular announcement of President Nixon's intention to visit Peking Secretary of State William Rogers has announced how the United States proposes to set about overcoming the most serious handicap in the way of establishing normal relations with the People's Republic of China.

The issue of Chinese representation in the United Nations, a topic of considerable importance not only in view of the claim by both Peking and Taipeh to represent the entire Chinese people but also because of the parallels to other divided countries, is to be clarified in pragmatic fashion in that the United States is to avoid committing itself by making a statement of principle.

America, Mr Rogers has announced, will vote in favour of admitting Red China to the United Nations at the General Assembly this autumn but at the same time oppose all attempts to expel Taiwan from the world body.

This dual representation establishes a dangerous precedent for the negotiations on Germany should a vote be taken prior to a settlement of the Berlin question.

On a number of occasions the West has declared its willingness to allow both German states to join the United Nations but not before all aspects of the Berlin question have been solved satisfactorily.

The United States will probably resort to a procedural stratagem to resolve the dilemma of having *taken one stand* on China and taking another on Germany. It will probably try to split the existing Albanian resolution to admit the People's Republic of China to the UN and at the same time expel Taiwan.

They will declare the expulsion of Nationalist China to be an important issue requiring a two thirds majority whereas admission of Peking calls for a straightforward numerical majority. This game could be repeated from year to year without a formal decision being reached on Chinese sovereignty.

This is a neat solution but one cannot help wondering whether the United States has not underestimated the other side. So far neither Peking nor Taipeh has stated whether it would be prepared to play ball. What is more, this way there can be no clarification of the issue of who is to be granted the Chinese seat on the Security Council so far occupied by Taipeh.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 August 1971)

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief: Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Penny. Distribution Manager: Georgine von Platen.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 220 12 56. Telex: 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kadlubowski, 56 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 53. Telex: 08 86398.

Advertising rates list No. 8 – Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged nor editorially redrafted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes THE GERMAN TRIBUNE Quarterly Review, a selection from German periodicals.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.

■ WEST BERLIN

Soviet consulate in Berlin plan puts the cat among the pigeons

At his last press conference before the summer recess Chancellor Willy Brandt predicted that there would be a Four-Power settlement on Berlin by the autumn. The Opposition countered that this meant the Chancellor was putting himself under pressure to get the negotiations moving faster so that his prediction would come true.

This reproach would only be justified if we *Germans* were sitting at the conference table in the former Control Commission Building. But we are not. The talks are being carried out by the former occupying powers.

This is something that the CDU/CSU should bear in mind at all times. If they prove to be dissatisfied with the eventual settlement on Berlin, which seems likely in the light of their latest polemics they must direct their criticisms to the governments, in Washington, Westminster and Paris.

A sample of the Opposition's tactics was seen on the occasion of the debate about the consulate-general in West Berlin which the Soviet Union wants.

On this occasion, the right-wing claims, it was State Secretary Egon Bahr who pressured the Western powers, or more specifically the Americans to accede to the Soviet ambassador Piotr Abrassimov's request, rather than backing up Washington in its dissent.

The Americans are more German than the *Germans in the* eyes of certain CDU/CSU *politicians* who should know better.

The fact that the Allies were at first loath to accede to the setting up of a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin is understandable from the psychological point of view.

This would, after all, be granting a right to the Soviet Union for which a reciprocal concession would not be possible. If the West had in turn pleaded for a consulate-general in East Berlin Abrassimov would have politely given them the addresses of high-ups in the German Democratic Republic.

There was no question of give-and-take coming into it on this occasion. In addition there is the general apprehension of the West towards Soviet missions in the free world, which are all too often debased into something more sinister.

The suggestion was that the Soviet consulate in West Berlin should have a staff of thirty people. This figure corresponds roughly to the number of applications made each day by West Berliners for visas to travel to the Soviet Union.

It is no wonder that the United States intelligence service refused to remain silent when it heard of Soviet intentions.

Thus when it comes to the theme of the West Berlin consulate-general it is mainly allied interests and not typical West Berlin interests that are being discussed.

For this reason Egon Bahr was justified in weighing Western apprehension against what is for us the decisive factor, whether compliance with the wishes of the Soviet Union to set up a consulate-general in West Berlin will endanger the legal position of the free half of the divided city.

This would not be the case if the consulate in question were accredited by the Allies and not by the Senate.

Meantime Egon Bahr has stated that the question of a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin can only be discussed in connection with an overall solution for the entire Berlin problem. "Under the present circumstances there is no question of this happening".

Although the twenty-fifth session of the four ambassadors to discuss the Berlin Question has still not provided a final decision it seems that the various viewpoints have come closer together and on a number of questions ideas seem to be converging:

* Freight transport to have unhindered access between the Federal Republic and Berlin without official controls.
* Only spot checks on passenger vehicles.
* A lump sum to cover the fees for using access roads.

Difficulties arise over the much-discussed presence of Federal Republic offices in West Berlin. The main concern is what form the ties between the Federal Republic and West Berlin must take in future in all circumstances.

Any concessions that were made in this direction would of necessity be to the disadvantage of West Berlin.

The question of who else could be expected to give ground for the sake of concessions has no logical answer. There is no one else!

If we Germans alone were responsible for finding an answer to the Berlin problem there would be far greater room for manoeuvre towards a mutual give-and-take situation.

The allies cannot bring up for discussion any subject that is not directly pertinent to the Berlin Question and a satisfactory solution to the Berlin problem. For instance it would not be possible to barter concessions on South-east Asia for relaxation of Soviet demands with regard to the presence of Federal offices in Berlin.

On the other hand if Bonn were responsible for these negotiations it would easily be in a position to come to some arrangement with the GDR relating to inter-German trade.

Another example was clearly seen at the Kassel talks between Willy Brandt and his GDR discussion partner Willi Stoph about the possibility of taking steps towards both countries being accepted as full members of the United Nations.

When the Federal Republic had shown its preparedness to assist its neighbour in the East in this way it was hoped that the GDR would reciprocate with a mutual agreement between the two Germanies. At that time the idea in mind was an intra-German treaty.

In practice, however, all that remained of this hope was a struggle over a proposed Berlin treaty.

For even this to come to fruition if negotiations between West and East State Secretaries Bahr and Kohl follow the ambassadorial discussions – at the moment Bahr and Kohl are only holding *talks*, not negotiations – will depend to a certain extent on the East Berlin government, whose ambition it is to steer the GDR into the United Nations.

Andrei Gromyko's latest move with U Thant hints that this may come about in the autumn – if the talks on Berlin are handed over to the two Germanies. Thus it is quite possible that both themes will be interlinked.

Ludwig Eberlein

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 1 August 1971)

Possible recognition of the GDR again comes in for discussion

Three events have turned the public's attention once again to the question of recognition of the German Democratic Republic in international law.

Firstly a statement made by the former Social Democratic premier of Denmark Viggo Kampmann, at a conference of northern European parliamentarians during the GDR Baltic week at Warnemünde.

Secondly a speech by Dr Nello Celio, the Swiss Finance Minister and acting Foreign Minister, and thirdly the assumption of diplomatic relationships between the Central African Republic of Chad and the GDR. *Neues Deutschland* pointed out that this was the thirtieth recognition of the GDR.

At the seventh Socialist Unity Party political Conference in 1967 it was reported that thirteen States had recognised the GDR. At the twenty-fourth party political conference of the Soviet Union Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev was able to report that already 27 States had recognised Russia's protégé. Now the figure is up to thirty.

In addition to this there are 32 countries that have relationships with the GDR at a different level.

But it is not only governments such as that in Sierra Leone that refuse to take up diplomatic relations with the East Germans "because of the inter-German difficulties", before the relationship between the two Germanies has been "normalised".

The Indian government has so far refused to recognise East Berlin for the same reasons. Swaran Singh, the Indian Foreign Minister recognised at the parliamentary meeting of 12 July "the power of the argument" that "both Germanies" should be treated equally if, as India has, "both Koreas" have been recognised.

Swaran Singh continued: "Last September we set up a consulate-general which is almost a de facto recognition, as members of this house will recognise."

Even in the centres of its activities abroad – in Western Europe and in the UNO – the GDR has not succeeded in making a breakthrough. And even at the latest conference that was arranged by GDR authorities in Warnemünde fourteen representatives, almost all of them Swedish members of parliament, abstained when a vote was taken with regard to a decision on recognition of the GDR.

The Swedes abstained as a result of a resolution passed by the parliament in Stockholm. The result of the conference was agreement to embark on a progressive strengthening of contacts with the German Democratic Republic.

At the moment the GDR Foreign Ministry believes there are no grounds for optimism. But the building in Berne which the GDR obtained some time ago with a view to turning it into an embassy will, despite the speech made by the Swiss Finance Minister, remain without a head of the household for as long as the premises of the GDR trade mission in London.

However, GDR newspapers have been able to report that seventeen prominent Britons, including the former Labour Minister Richard Crossman and the former British envoy in Berlin Mr Geoffrey McDermott, came out in favour of recognition of the German Democratic Republic in a letter to *The Times*.

Apart from Swiss Finance Minister Nello Celio the Director of the Institute for International Studies at Geneva University, Herr Freymond, a former member of the General Staff and Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee backed up this demand.

The campaign for international recognition is not only costing the GDR thousands of millions of Marks – Egypt alone is said to have received a thousand million Marks in credit since it opened relations with the GDR – but it is also bringing money in.

France granted East Berlin a loan over eight years instead of the usual five. And export authorities in Britain offered the GDR credit on more favourable terms than they have been accustomed to granting to Socialist countries in the past.

These are the facts. It is obvious that the GDR press has gone to town on them. But of the sacrifices that the East Germans have had to make in the fight for recognition there has been no talk. Likewise the GDR press has hushed up statements by the governments in Sweden, India, France, Great Britain, Switzerland and many African and Latin American States expressing the opinions of individuals or groups in those countries that efforts to achieve normalisation in relations between the two Germanies *should not be complicated by demonstrative steps of a one-sided nature.*

This and not as the GDR press maintains, efforts to improve and broaden the relationship of the GDR to countries in the West and the third world at any price is the attitude taken by the Bonn government.

Referring to a statement by Chancellor Willy Brandt on 21 May 1970 State Secretary Karl Herold stressed that "basically the Bonn government does not want to stand in the GDR's way in its efforts to strengthen its contacts with the Western world".

But obviously there is speculation in East Berlin that in many parts of the world there is a growing tendency in the conflicts between considerations for the allied Federal Republic and taking into account self-interest the latter will gain sway.

There is no denying that in certain countries there is a growing tendency to overlook gradually the "German quarrels" as the haggling over the consequences of the division of Germany is called.

But up till now in many countries when attention has been turned to the two Germanies and the question of whether the German Democratic Republic should be granted recognition there has been a growing tendency for the opinion that a solution of these "quarrels" between the two Germanies involved is the best prerequisite for the outside country in question to improve its relationships with the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic to gain sway.

For this reason it would be particularly pleasing to those countries that are in favour of full recognition of the German Democratic Republic if the efforts to bring about normalisation of the relationship between West and East Germany were to be crowned with success as swiftly as possible.

Walter Osten

(Vorwärts, 29 July 1971)

Red China in the UN

Continued from page 1

Formosa, whose expulsion from the United Nations would hardly be a feather in anyone's cap. America would not, in any case, agree to expulsion.

Peking may enter the United Nations as a model of propriety if it elects to stand by its present foreign policy guidelines. It could, on the other hand, want to revolutionise the UN as demanded in the past.

Much can be achieved and even more prevented if you have the right of veto to which to resort. Communist China would then be a second communist country on the Security Council and enjoying the right of veto.

It remains to be seen what rumpus will be caused by the admission of Peking to the United Nations. The consternation caused by Washington and Peking's decision to come to terms is a mere foretaste of things to come.

Both countries (and the Soviet Union) must take care that the uproar does not assume alarming dimensions. Paradoxically (or not) healthy egoism on the part of all concerned ought to ensure that no one dabbles in adventurous policies.

Maxim Fackler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 August 1971)

■ LEGAL AFFAIRS

Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn's abortion law comes under a crossfire of criticism

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Gerhard Jahn, Minister of Justice, will not be allowed to forget his problems during his summer. His reformist policies will dog him. Whatever he proposes there will be people who think he is going too far and others who will claim that he is not going far enough.

Moves to reform laws governing divorce and sexual crimes have already shown that subjects like these rouse emotions, making the reformer the target of people representing all shades of ideological opinion.

A reformer can no longer avoid attack – he can only choose the spot on the political spectrum from which the most violent reaction is expected.

When Gerhard Jahn presents his abortion law reform bill early this autumn it is a fair bet he will have made an exact calculation of potential opposition this time.

So far Jahn has maintained strict silence during debates on Paragraph 218 of the penal code, the paragraph concerning illegal abortions. He has only given the general indication that there will be neither full retention nor complete abolition of the law.

But others wanting abortion law reform have already reached an agreement that pregnancies may only be terminated during the first three months after conception.

A three-months limitation takes both the woman's and the child's interests into account. This solution is sensible and guarantees uniform administration of justice. It has not failed to attract supporters in both the Cabinet and the Ministry of Justice.

But unless appearances are deceptive Jahn's Bill will not mention the three-month limitation but will draw up a list of situations justifying abortion.

There are medical grounds for abortion (childbirth would endanger the health of the pregnant mother), criminological grounds (the child conceived as a result of rape), eugenic grounds (the child would be born handicapped) as well as social-medical grounds where the mother would be overburdened if the child were born.

This ruling would not punish users of the morning-after pill nor would a woman be subjected to the embarrassment of supplying details of her case to a tribunal that would decide on the necessity of an operation. As in Switzerland, a second doctor would be consulted concerning the grounds for an abortion.

A solution of this type – despite the evident advantages of a three-month limit – is remarkable in so far as it takes into account the mother's personal and social strains as well as purely medical factors.

It will scarcely be possible to judge which of the two alternatives goes the farthest. The essential difference is that the probable terms of the Bill, unlike the three-month limitation, make the final decision dependent on a particular conflict situation. Those people who value the law's educative function will consider this to be of decisive advantage.

But the final political decision will be taken bearing in the mind that the three-month limitation would not achieve a majority of the Bundestag and would also be rigorously opposed by the Church whose political importance is no longer underestimated by anyone in Bonn.

The Catholic Church opposes any grounds for abortion apart from the medical. But the Evangelical memorandum on sexual ethics has called for consideration of the expectant mother's overall position and only opposes abortions conducted on purely social grounds.

Abortion on purely social grounds would also be a poor advertisement for a welfare state. Jahn can therefore count on the Protestants' toleration of his proposals.

Accompanying measures are also planned. Under other circumstances proposals that the State should back contraception (particularly by means of the pill) with information and free supply would almost certainly be opposed.

But it now seems possible to push through contraception as a way to reduce the number of abortions. People will find it difficult to reject both State-backed contraception and abortion law reform at one and the same time.

All arguments against the three-months limitation now being collected in the Ministry of Justice will have, apart from their own value as arguments, the function of making the political decision appear as the decision of specialists in this field.

Opposing the three-month limitation, the Ministry of Justice will object that for logical reasons there can be no time limit taken for the absolute protection of life.

Obscure legal logic

But legal logic is sometimes obscure. It was Jahn himself who stated that it was not a question of conducting exercises in juristic logic when answering attacks that his divorce law reform was inconsistent. A law, he said, must be understood and accepted.

Time will tell whether his list of grounds will be understood and accepted. He will not at any rate be able to depend on the support of those who would like to lump him together with those 374 women who admitted to having an abortion in an illustrated weekly.

He will also attract criticism in his own party and in the FDP. But it is this opposition that will enable him to depict himself to opponents of any reform whatsoever as the man who is preventing anything more far-reaching. In this way he may be able to get his Bill on to the statute books.

Robert Leicht

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

Majority supports legal abortions

A surprisingly high number of supporters of all three Bundestag parties would welcome a more liberal abortion law and a clause allowing pregnancies be terminated within a three-month limit.

A survey conducted by the Munich Infratest Institute shows that 58 per cent support the three-month limit while 31 per cent would oppose it.

Observers in Bonn do not rule out the possibility that the results of the survey could alter the CDU/CSU's position on this question, especially as the chairman of the CDU/CSU legal affairs committee recently spoke of the possibility of cooperating with a number of Social Democrat members.

The reform bill drafted by the Ministry of Justice proposes that social factors should be considered along with medical and mental when permitting abortion.

The FDP and women in the SPD demand that abortions should be made legal during the first three months of pregnancy. The poll shows that they are supported by 68 per cent of SPD voters, 71 per cent of FDP voters and 49 per cent of CDU/CSU voters.

Forty per cent of CDU/CSU voters reject this three month solution. But a majority of Catholics support it, 44 per cent recommending its adoption and 36 per cent opposing it.

Eighty per cent of the CDU voters, 87 per cent of SPD voters and 89 per cent of FDP voters would support an abortion on eugenic grounds where the embryo is physically and mentally damaged.

Support is even greater for legal abortions on medical grounds under which pregnancy would be terminated when the mother's life was endangered.

This, the only solution accepted by the Catholic Church, was supported by 89 per cent of SPD voters, 90 per cent of FDP voters and 83 per cent of CDU voters.

The social grounds contained in the Justice Ministry's four point programme are supported by 74 per cent of the public and rejected by fifteen per cent.

The clearest support was given by Free Democrat voters with 88 per cent while 83 per cent of Social Democrat voters would accept them.

A large majority of Catholics would also accept this ruling, seventy per cent in support and twenty per cent against. Protestants were in favour by 78 per cent against ten per cent in opposition.

Even the basic question of whether a woman should have the right to decide on whether she should have an abortion or not was answered in the affirmative by a majority of CDU/CSU voters (45 per cent against 44 per cent) and a majority of Catholics (51 to 39 per cent).

Only four per cent of those interviewed were against any form of legal abortion.

More importance will be attached to the results in Bonn as the parties have not yet decided on their attitude to abortion law reform.

At the present stage of discussions any coalition on the abortion issue is possible in the Bundestag especially as the proposals of the CDU working group on the subject tend to accept a reform recognising grounds for a legal abortion. No eugenic or medical-social grounds are however supported.

Support of the proposals outlined by the Ministry of Justice cannot be considered yet as nothing is known of the exact phraseology of the first draft that will give some indication of how far-ranging abortion law reform will be.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 July 1971)

Abortion law reform fraught with problems and difficulties

Nobody disputes the fact that the abortion law needs reforming. The application of Paragraph 218 of the penal code cannot be defined accurately enough today.

The law also punishes cases that, bearing in mind the contemporary views on the purpose of punishment, should not be subjected to the clauses of the penal code but should be seen instead in their ethical and religious aspects.

Paragraph 218 makes it illegal to procure an abortion, thus killing the embryo. Controversy surrounds the question of at what stage an embryo comes under the protection of this law.

The legislature made no plain ruling on this basic question as not even the medical profession knew the details of early human development when the abortion law was drawn up last century. Impregnation was therefore the only act that could be considered.

For a long time the abortion question was insignificant as a termination of pregnancy in the first fourteen days after conception never entered the courts.

But it is relevant today. More is known about what happens after conception and about nidation in particular. Also, intra-uterine pessaries and the morning-after pill are now available to prevent the further development of life between impregnation and nidation.

The question is whether Paragraph 218 refers to the embryo as a fertilised ovum, in which case its destruction with the aid of the means mentioned is illegal abortion, or whether it means a nidated ovum in which case the use of such methods would go unpunished.

Today a court would rarely judge that a pregnancy had been terminated by the use of such methods. But as even the attempt to procure an abortion is a punishable offence this question is relevant.

There has never been a court ruling on this problem. The majority of doctors and lawyers agree that the abortion law should only apply from the point of nidation. The reasons they put forward are convincing.

The law must now be changed to show that legal protection of the life of unborn children does not begin until after nidation. The Speyer lawyer Professor Herzog has shown that Basic Law allows this.

On this basis two solutions are under discussion.

The alternative draft of the professors of law propose that termination of pregnancy within the first four weeks or three months should be allowed if the operation is carried out by a qualified doctor with the full permission of the pregnant mother.

There must still be discussion on whether this solution still takes adequate account of the law's duty to protect the embryo. There are important arguments in support.

The second solution would only permit abortion on certain grounds. These would include medical grounds where there was serious danger for the life and health of the pregnant mother, eugenic grounds where there was a high degree of probability that the child would be born physically or mentally handicapped, ethical or criminal grounds where the pregnancy had been caused by a penal act, including the sexual abuse of children below the age of fourteen, and social-medical grounds which would apply when the health of the mother would be seriously threatened because of social factors or when there was justified concern that the health of the mother could deteriorate after the birth because of social factors.

Adolf Müller-Emmert, chairman of the Bundestag special committee for penal reform

(Handelsblatt, 27 July 1971)

■ BUNDESTAG AFFAIRS

Women Bundestag members statistically surveyed

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Official statistics have recently been published in Bonn dealing with women who have served in the Bundestag since its inception in 1949. The figures make plain how small a number of members are in fact female.

In the post-war era when even fewer people showed any readiness to do party work 7.1 per cent of Bundestag members in the first legislative period were women.

By the third legislative period this figure had risen to 9.2 per cent but then the proportion of women slumped. In the current legislative period, the sixth, only 6.6 per cent of Bundestag members are women.

There was a similar trend in the twenties. Eight per cent of the members of the first Reichstag in 1920 were women but the figure dropped to 3.5 per cent in the eighth and final Reichstag of 1933.

Health Minister Käte Strobel

The question is why? Are women ineffectual in politics and is this why their parties so rarely give them a chance to enter political life?

Women still have far greater trouble in being adopted candidates than men do. At the Bundestag elections in 1969 women politicians of all three parties were given a total of six constituencies.

Although the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats have women to thank for most of their election successes, neither of the parties bear this in mind when drawing up the list of candidates – women usually come into the Bundestag via the state lists. The situation in the SPD is only fractionally better.

Liselotte Funcke, currently the most successful female politician in Bonn (she is Bundestag Vice-President), was asked whether women were able to prove themselves in politics and why there were so few of them in the present legislative period.

She holds firm views on the subject. She confirmed that women found it comparatively difficult to win a seat. But once elected, they are normally re-elected more often than men and remain longer in the Bundestag.

Women had it easier when the Bundestag was first assembled and everybody was new, Liselotte Funcke states. Because of women's lot in life they were also more committed than in the last ten affluent years.

During this period of calm women had tended to bring up their children instead of making their contribution to political life. And they can only go to Bonn when their children are old enough with the result that there has not been a continuous inflow of qualified women into the Bundestag.

The last Bundestag election shows this quite clearly, Liselotte Funcke claims. Of the ten new women entering the Bundestag all were over 43 years old.

She believes that there will be a decisive change in the composition of future parliaments. The young and restless generation have developed a different attitude to politics.

Women have tended to come to more meetings and become more politically interested as they found at home that they were no longer satisfied with housework and bringing up children.

There also seems to be an increasing sense of partnership among the younger generation which allows women more and more latitude for neglecting their household chores and devoting their time to other activities.

Liselotte Funcke also pointed out the gradual change of public opinion towards politically committed women. There have been examples of this recently in all three parties.

The statistics show that with most women political involvement still depends on a degree of professional independence. Of the 34 female politicians in the Bundestag, excluding Berlin members, twelve describe themselves as housewives, six as teachers, four as executive staff, three as senior civil servants, three as welfare officials and two as editors. There have been few female lawyers in the Bundestag in recent years.

There have been few changes in the composition by sexes of Bundestag committees. There are still women's spheres. Though there are few women in the Bundestag in the current legislative period, six of them are on the committee dealing with questions concerning the family and the young, four on the Petitions Committee and four on the Special Penal Reform Committee dealing with extremely topical subjects that are not necessarily exclusive to women.

At present for instance they are discussing divorce law reform, pornography and the pros and contras of Paragraph 218 of the Penal Code, the abortion law.



Bundestag Vice-president Liselotte Funcke

(Photos: Marianne von der Lancken)

But during the past 23 years only one women has ever belonged to the Defence Committee and only one to the Transport Committee.

Recapitulating on bills introduced to the Bundestag in recent years, the attentive observer will find that a number of spheres seem to have taken the interest of women. These include the food laws, legislation governing war pensions, the handicapped and hospitals and nursing.

Though the sixth Bundestag has fewer women than any of its predecessors, never before have so many women been entrusted with so much responsibility in government.

In his government statement of October 1969 Chancellor Brandt stated that in order to introduce social reforms and modern organisation into our industrial State the government wanted and needed more participation by women. His actions matched his words.

Käte Strobel at the Ministry of Health is the only female minister. Liselotte Funcke was appointed one of the three Bundestag Vice-Presidents, a post filled by women twice before.

Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brücher is a State Secretary at the Ministry of Science. Two women are Parliamentary State Secretaries, Dr Katharina Focke in the Chancellor's Office and Brigitte Freyh in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation. Annemarie Renger is the SPD's business manager in the Bundestag.

Women ministers are the exception rather than the rule throughout the world. There were none in pre-1933 Germany and only three in Bonn since 1949. Britain, the home of the suffragette movement, leads with seven women ministers, one of them of Cabinet rank.

Katharina Olbertz

(Handelsblatt, 30 July 1971)

The men who guard the Bundestag

DAS PARLAMENT

People who have never been to the Bundestag in Bonn will at least have seen on television the conspicuous band of the inconspicuous, the parliamentary stewards who hurry busily from deputy to deputy during debates.

These men in a uniform of white tie and tails really are very busy as a result of the number of debates held by the Bundestag.

Their work begins at six o'clock in the morning on days when sessions are to take place. Printed matter, the agenda and other important documents must all be laid on the members desks.

During debates they maintain contact between members and the outside world as they, apart from ministers and deputies, are the only ones allowed to cross the demarcation line formed by the doors to the main assembly hall.

It is only via them that a petition can be taken to a minister, only they can accept the whispered request to make an urgent telephone call and it is they who fetch documents or briefcases forgotten by members.

They also conduct the groups of adults or schoolchildren to the visitors gallery and fetch them from there when their hour or so is up.

Most of the visitors to the Bundestag look upon the 36 stewards as the institution's forces of law and order because of their calm but deliberate appearance.

Few visitors realise that the stewards – recruited because of their good memory for names and faces – take off their tails during the weeks when no debates are held and, together with ninety colleagues, take up the more anonymous duties of a messenger.

The actual security service in the Bundeshaus is the responsibility of a number of officials in civilian dress. Visitors may feel that they can move about completely unobserved but that is not the case.

The House Inspectorate, to give it its official title, acts with police powers in the Bundestag under the orders of the Bundestag president. No arrests can be made without his express authority.

The 120 men belonging to the three groups making up the House Inspectorate (security, patrol and guard services) keep an eye on what is going on in the parliamentary building. The patrol also carries out its duties at night as it quietly circles the Bundeshaus a few times.

The Bundeshaus Police Station is responsible for the actual outdoor duties. Uniformed officials of this specially installed police station control traffic, protect the Bundeshaus and the skyscraper housing members from outside attack, prevent unauthorised people from entering either of these buildings and keep demonstrators away.

Security precautions are modest. A number of silly incidents in recent years shows how gaps still remain in the security network. In January 1970 a political fanatic aimed a gun at the government bench and was only stopped from shooting by the prompt action of the police. But another time they came too late to stop a number of young people from throwing pamphlets into the main body of the hall.

(Das Parlament, 31 July 1971)



Toni Meller (left) head of the Bundeshaus stewards, discussing the day's duties with his staff (Photo: Peter Strack)

THEATRE WORLD

Drama institutes hope to encourage individuality

Would-be actors desiring as good a drama education as possible usually turn to the State-run drama schools. If they want to qualify for the free éducation normal at universities they have the choice of seven drama institutes scattered throughout the Federal Republic.

These State-run institutes have places for about seventy applicants a year. There are entry restrictions on the number of students at nearly all of the institutes but it is only in Essen that they are rigidly applied.

But the strictest selection process occurs in Frankfurt where there are no restrictions on entry. Some terms all applicants are rejected.

There are no more than a dozen drama students in the Frankfurt institute. The usual number at other institutes is thirty, spread over six semesters or three years. Their education in Hamburg for instance costs 20,500 Marks each.

Selection criteria and the selection process in the individual institutes are as varied as the syllabus and methods. So far no adequate method has been found of measuring an applicant's suitability to join the acting fraternity.

The number of applicants ranges from about 25 in Frankfurt and Stuttgart to eighty in Berlin and Essen. Applicants most be over sixteen and younger than 24. Previous education and qualifications are unimportant.

Entrance examinations usually take place once a year. Sometimes applicants need only read aloud dramatic texts. Other institutes require candidates to improvise scenes.

Werner Kraut, the head of the Essen institute, has described the examination results as a cross-section of all subjective judgments.

But a number of lecturers are now up in arms against this subjective method where the examiners' personal opinion plays such a decisive role. Agnes Schoch of the Frankfurt institute has outlined their objections to the system.

Agnes Schoch, probably the best-known drama education theorist, believes that, from an educational viewpoint, an examiner cannot be expected to estimate correctly talent or lack of talent along with possible future developments when he only sees candidates once.

She believes that it is possible and vital to develop suitability tests which will show whether candidates have the most important qualifications for an acting career.

Those applicants accepted are given basic training in their first year. There is little mention of art. Instead they are equipped with the tools of the trade.

They are taught to speak and breathe properly. They are told how they should deport themselves on stage. They do physical training, learn to fence and a number of other things.

The reformist tendencies affecting most of these schools have yet not spread to these aspects of the drama course as it would be hard to invest them with new spirit.

Agnes Schoch on the other hand would like to stimulate long overdue discussion in this sector. It is here, she says, that a systematic and scientifically-based standardisation could be achieved.

Surprisingly, she also believes that it is possible and desirable to show the social relevance of this technical training.

Jürg Holl, head of the drama department in Hanover, wants no more than a direct pragmatic revision of methods previously used in these technical subject. He wants students to gain a critical attitude enabling them to abandon at any time the skills they have learnt.

Holl opposes the routine voice and language assumed by an actor as he feels that personal idiom is displaced by a stage language he describes as dead because of its lack of individuality.

Drama theorists are completely disagreed at present on the value or role of study and its place in drama tuition. The reformist schools stress mimic and sensory exercises, group improvisations and the spontaneous acting-out of situations.

Holl also demands from first-year students reflection and the reconstruction of ad-hoc improvisations which will now be done regularly.

This shift of emphasis in drama education is due in equal proportions to new findings and the straits the subject finds itself in.

The general aim of releasing the future actor's personality to self-creative activity can be limited at an early stage by too much concentration on literary texts. The pupil is on prepared ground when confronted by a role.

The shift of emphasis away from individual role tuition has reached such a peak at the Stuttgart institute that lecturers there do no more than draw up a list of parts that the pupil must have learned.

Group work which is not dependent on previously determined texts benefits the development of an emancipated and talented actor, the aim of all institutes.

Rolf Nagel, Holl's Hamburg colleague, has noted that the group work leads to increased solidarity among the people involved, helping them to overcome any egocentric ambitions concerning their future career.

Holl plans to rear his students to rival producers. The division of work between producers and actors can then be abolished. This attitude towards the student demands organisational consequences. Nearly everywhere the institutes have become more democratic. Lecturers and students have an equal say on matters affecting them.

In Berlin and Hanover the students also have a say about their examinations. In Hamburg they even have a right of veto if the lecturers want to fail a student.

If the students are not convinced by the arguments put forward, they can press through their desires provided they are ready to take over responsibility for the further development of the student affected. This aids the solidarity of their interest for his problems and weaknesses.

It is surprising how few plays are put on by these institutes, with the exception of Essen, although nobody denies their importance in dramatic training.

But it is impossible to engage producers who put their own splendid stamp on a production. Money for educational trips is also in short supply.

Those shortcomings could be overcome by engaging good producers as lecturers for short periods. Education must not limit itself to what exists at present or to experience that often dates from far back in the past.

But nearly all graduates of these institutes find acting jobs. Now, however, many of them are not willing to work at just any old theatre.

Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(Die Welt, 28 July 1971)

Young actors face gruelling tests

Twenty-five would-be actors turned up for the entrance examinations recently organised by the acting department of the State Music and Drama Academy in Hanover.

Three hard days of tests awaited them even though they had already gained some idea of what should be studied after a discussion with lecturers a year ago.

Jürg Holl, the head of the acting department since last April, took charge of the examinations for the first time. The test programme he had devised was intentionally difficult and demanding.

Group work was planned for the first day to minimise any examination fears and create a pleasant atmosphere. Four groups were formed to come up with ideas for a play. Scenes were improvised and during the evening performed off the cuff. The second day began with the acting of prepared scenes. Jürg Holl circulated among the groups gathering impressions. The first conference lasted until midnight and the first decisions were taken. Some of the applicants were rejected immediately and were advised not to embark on an acting career.

The remaining actors on the third day had to pass a number of well thought out tests. Among qualities tested were their linguistic and physical imagination and their ability to impersonate a role.

They then had to write short essays on various subjects. A twelve-man jury consisting of eight lecturers and four students then announced the results. Thirteen had passed, six girls and seven men. Young blood has now climbed on to the first rung of the acting ladder and every one of them has a chance to reach the top.

Claude Flor

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 July 1971)



Drama students rehearsing a play in Hanover (Photo: np)



Youth drama contes[t] in Tübingen

The Tübingen Landestheater re[cently] staged five premieres in one e[vening] under the title "Youth Theatre", [the] result of a competition organised by [the] theatre in and around the Black Fo[rest] and Lake Constance.

Young people up to the age of 2[1] to write short plays lasting a maximu[m of] thirty minutes. Subject matter was [to be] taken from their own environme[nt if] possible. Eighteen plays were comp[leted] by December.

Entries were distributed to [the] young playwrights for grading. Fi[ve] were selected when the theatre [invited] invited them to Tübingen.

The theatre staff advised them in [their] choice but the final decision was [the] young people's and theirs alone. V[iolent] clashes were reported. This was un[der]standable after seeing the plays.

Rehearsals were conducted by a co[llec]tive amidst constant discussion. The producers, those young playwrights w[ith] time and inclination and actors [and] technicians from the Landestheater w[ere] all involved.

It has been decided to avoid a [...] sounding, nice-looking prefabricated [...] of theatre. Instead the plays were p[er]formed in such a way that the unco[ncealed] faults and shortcomings showed th[e] playwrights' involvement. It was al[so] hoped in this way to prompt the audien[ce] to discussion.

There were, as has been said, five plays. The auditorium was bursting at the seams. Adults were few and far between. The two female and three male pla[y]wrights dealt mainly with their soci[al] environment.

Sometimes they dealt with the me[ch]anism society employs to integrate peo[ple] into it, a particular target of the yo[ung]. Sometimes they spoke of the possib[ility] or impossibility of political work. Some times they spoke of the position of the worker or life in the armed forces.

Love played an astonishingly small part in their works. There was a little religion but it was very hazy. On the whole the[se] young playwrights – all from middle-class homes – dealt with society.

The actors had a difficult time of it. The increasing discrepancy between wh[at] the playwrights wanted to say and the weakness of expression with which the[y] said it took on macabre overtones a[t] times. Perhaps it would have been best to let the young people do the acting too.

When the plays had more scenic dire[ct]ness and when the young playwrights had realised what they could do with dra[matic] effects, the actors were able to employ their talents once again.

It may not be a general rule but it seemed on the evening of the premiere that the standard of the actors depended on the standard of the play.

The jury believed otherwise. They had given priority to the problems contained in the plays and paid little attention to formal quality and suitability for the stage. The did not consider whether audiences would enjoy themselves, per haps because the jury members them selves were writers of plays of this typ[e].

The audience seemed to agree with [the] jury even though it did not always look if it had been entertained by a particular play. The little discussion there was concentrated practically on the political message and the political use of the plays.

One remarkable point arising from the discussion was the fact that a lot of the young people there would calmly, un hesitatingly and without regret abolish any drama that did not seem to be of benefit to the class struggle. Art is only means to them. When it is not a means, [it] no longer has any purpose.

Rolf Vollmann

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 July 1971)

FILM WORLD

Aided cinema gives film world a boost

DIE WELT

Duisburg's recently opened "filmforum" is the first communal cinema. In Essen the city's youth group is running its "Cinema". Cologne has similar plans.

Lübeck and – the first of the smaller towns – Ratzeburg are beginning communal cinema in October. Other cities, including Kiel, have plans afoot which will come to fruition next year.

What is the future for communal cinemas and how will they develop in the Federal Republic?

The last three thousand of a one-time total of seven thousand cinemas in this country face imminent death and almost every day another cinema closes its doors for good.

According to the film industry only seventeen per cent of potential filmgoers actually go to the cinema regularly. The other 83 per cent have eyes to see the films, ears to hear the soundtrack and a sound pair of legs to take them to the cinema. But the legs never do.

Film promotional legislation has so far hastened this development along. Kitschy or sexy films that were successful were given a recommendation with the result that a whole series of like productions followed on.

The other films got lost along the way. And as a result fewer people went to see fewer films at fewer cinemas.

Members of the once notable guild of German film theatres have been able to do nothing to change this. They have fought in vain against the bad image that cinemas got. And their number dwindled to a paltry 44.

Nor was the Association of German Filmclubs able to do anything about it. Last year Bonn withdrew its support from this organisation. Eaten away financially and with all its reforming zeal and courage gone the Association was wound up last December in Frankfurt.

About fifty clubs and several hundred youth filmclubs are seeking the support of the local authorities.

The provinces have been turned into cinematic deserts and the large cities were threatening to go the same way until at last there was some action.

One thing was clear. Nothing much could be done to bring about a renaissance of the film while it was presented in the age-old way. Adverts, curtain, newsreel, adverts, "cultural" film, vanilla ice and cashews, curtain, main feature! But how was one to change rigidly traditional cinematic habits in a country whre there is no education about the film world?

In the big cities at first private venturers created new forms of presentation for the film – in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, and Cologne.

Ulrich Gregor, a lecturer at the Berlin Film and Television Academy and the Friends of the German Cinema opened the "Arsenal" in 1970. At first there were great financial difficulties and only slight support from the public. The Arsenal's programme was three films a day, and four or five at weekends; German silent films, early American films, films by Skolimowski, Yugoslav films, Hitchcock films, films by Werner Schroeter and films by students at the Berlin Film Academy for a start. Today the Arsenal has already earnt itself a reputation as being exemplary.

In Hamburg Werner Grassmann, former business manager of the film co-op opened the Abaton and in Cologne the critic Rolf Weist started "X-Screen" which drew attention to itself with some spectacular presentations on the Cologne art market.

Nuremberg now has a cinebar "Meisengeige", and film enthusiasts in Bremen formed a limited company, turned bequests into cash and reopened a tumble-down suburban cinema as "Cinema Ostertor" with a programme of underground films.

In Munich, where Thomas Kuchenreuther is running three "engagierte" cinemas, Edgar Reitz and Ula Stöckl have opened a film "restaurant" in the Rationaltheater, where audience members can look at a list of film delicacies and order the one they want.

These are all experiments and each one of them is different from the other. They all have to attempt to live off their own account and cover their own overheads.

One centre of interest and hope is at the moment the idea of Frankfurt's cultural adviser Hilmar Hoffmann for an "audio-visual communication centre" an ambitious, far-reaching project including workshops, a museum, bookshops and a communal cinema.

Communal cinema sets out to offer programmes rather than just films, series of a specific genre, cycles of films by a certain director, portraits of various actors, the "other cinema", masterpieces from the history book of films as well as programmes of films from other countries, about which we know very little except our own projudices, for instance the USSR, Israel, Red China and South American countries. But simply showing the films is not the end of the story. Written accounts show how the film fits into the aesthetic structure and the present social conditions in its country of origin.

In addition to this discussions are held, documentation given and there is often an opportunity to run through important clips again in another room so that the makeup of the film and the director's work can be appreciated more fully.

Thus the communal cinema can help to propagate knowledge about the cinema in general, which in the long run would be to the benefit of the ordinary cinemas.

This is a concept that will be too expensive for the local governments in smaller and medium-sized townships. But there are other alternatives to Hilmar Hoffmann's "Working group community cinema". There is the fully subsidised communal cinema as a media centre, fully fitted out for all types of projection (The Frankfurt Model).

There is the subsidised independent cinema run by private initative ("Arsenal" and "Abaton" for example). There is the subsidised club cinema in communities that have no cinema (16 mm cinema clubs), subsidised cooperation with commercial art-cinemas and finally continual film performances at municipal institutions (universities, museums, libraries, theatres and youth centres).

The question is no longer whether subsidised cinema is coming. The question now is what shape it will take.

Hauke Lange-Fuchs

(Die Welt, 26 July 1971)

Emil Jannings – in memoriam

One of the all-time greats of acting was Emil Jannings, who was toasted as "king of the actors" in Hollywood in the twenties.

This outstanding artiste who would have been 85 this July died in 1950 at his home on Lake Wolfgang, Austria, of cancer of the liver.

With his death more than twenty years ago came the end of a great chapter of film history. He was the first German-speaking star to win international acclaim and popularity all over the world. Without doubt he was responsible for helping to make the German cinema known throughout the world and he helped to decide what course it would take.

Emil Jannings and the German film – the two are inseparable, and each thanks the other for fame and greatness.

The older generation will still remember Jannings, this unique actor, particularly for his brilliant portrayal of Dorfrichter (village judge) Adam in Kleist's *Der zerbrochene Krug*. The cunning required to make this part come alive was all there.

No other actor could match him in this role. Also unforgettable is his portrayal of Professor Unrat in the famous film *The Blue Angel*, in which he played alongside Marlene Dietrich.

Jannings was a character actor who not only possessed an innate talent bordering on genius, but was also a hard worker. His acting was full of life, yet sensitive, the result of intensive study of his roles and never-ending self-criticism and modification of his performance.

Jannings, who came from Switzerland, first tried his luck at sea, but this life of adventuring was not for him and he returned to his old childhood dream and, despite serious objections from his parents, became a thespian. He started with walk-on parts at the Görlitz Stadttheater.



Emil Jannings in his first film *Fromont jr. Risler sr.*

Emil Jannings as Professor Unrat in the famous film *The Blue Angel* (Photos: dpa)

In those days films – then silent – were regarded by the serious acting profession as *dégoûtant* and no one took them seriously, not even Emil Jannings. The start of his career was hard, uphill, and nobody gave him anything for nothing.

At the age of 17 he was a member of a touring company roving all Germany for just three Marks per week pay. Then he was offered a part at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. Berlin was then the centre of cultural life and offered the young actor a great chance to climb the ladder.

He played Classical roles which gave him every opportunity to show off and develop his abilities. He was noticed. The much maligned German cinema made a bid for his services.

In the meantime Jannings had revised his ideas about the silver screen and pitched in. Films such as *Madame Dubarry, The Brothers Karamazov, Anne Boleyn, Quo Vadis, Othello, Peter the Great* and *The Last Man* helped make him into a star.

No wonder the Hollywood dream factory decided to lure Jannings across the Atlantic. Between 1925 and 1929 Jannings was making films in Amerika. His weekly salary was 42,000 Reichsmark, making him the highest paid German actor.

The advent of the talkies marked the end of many a promising acting career. Faced with a microphone many an actor and actress with impressive facial expression and movements proved to have a voice that was anything but impressive.

Not so Emil Jannings. Nature had provided him with a powerful, deep bass voice and with the coming of soundtracks a new door opened for him.

When Jannings returned to the German-speaking world where he could do the greatest justice to speaking roles it was with an "Oscar", the most coveted Hollywood prize.

He took part in a series of German films which were great successes such as *Liebling der Götter, Der alte und der neue König, Traumulus, Robert Koch* and others.

Jannings loved the publicity he received and the fame that came to him. The greatest misfortune of his life was that he allowed himself to be caught up in the National Socialist web and was roped in for agitation films such as *Ohm Krüger*. At the end of the War these activities were written up as a black mark against him.

Although he had never been a member of the NSDAP and it was not necessary to de-Nazify him after the War he slipped into the shadows and was never in the public eye again.

His fall from grace was steep. He was exiled to his country seat in Austria and was still clinging to the hope that one day he could make a comeback, when he died at the age of 64.

Eleonore Groeneveld

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 July 1971)

USSR and FRG want film linkup

There is keen interest both in the Federal Republic and in the Soviet Union about the idea of signing a film agreement, according to Jörg Bieberstein, the head of the mass media committee at the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

Herr Bieberstein has just completed talks with the acting chairman of the Soviet State committee for cinematic affairs Vladimir Baskakov, in Moscow.

Bieberstein is the head of the Federal Republic delegation at the Moscow Film Festivals.

He stressed that an agreement between the West German and Russian film industries could only come to fruition after the signing of a general trade agreement between the two countries.

A film agreement of this kind, aiming at co-production and the exchange of films, already exists between the Federal Republic and Yugoslavia.

Efforts to complete a similar agreement with Rumania have so far broken down it was announced, because of disagreements about whether West Berlin should be included within the scope of the deal.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 July 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Teacher-pupil classroom gap continues to widen

Eager young teachers may not be deterred at the thought of controlling large classes but the question of discipline was just too much for the forty-year-old school master who inserted an advertisement in the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* begging for a job outside education.

Even before the weary forty-year-old issued this cry of desperation one of his colleagues in Stuttgart had had to look on as another teacher at the school ("a nice old man") was dismissed as a simpleton in a pamphlet distributed to pupils outside the school.

Has the battle between high school teachers and pupils really reached such an explosive stage where the only way out is public insult?

There has long been unrest and disquiet at a number of high schools. Since the school strike in Stuttgart, if not before, the public has realised that the old *Gymnasium* is dead.

In the old days any unwillingness to learn was expressed secretly or in pranks aimed to make a teacher the laughing stock of the class.

Today the pupils' revolt, the rejection of a teacher's authority, has reached more threatening proportions. For many, though by no means all teachers the situation has become so distressing that they are looking for a quieter job.

There is a sound of honest regret in the voice of pupils when they state with the mercilessness common among the young that many teachers are unable to appreciate a class's psychological nature.

Another point they make is that students often decide to become teachers as this is the only course open to them. It is therefore no wonder that so many teachers are rubbish, they add.

Insults and attacks like this automatically lead, a Stuttgart headmaster



claims, to anger and resignation among teachers as they wonder how long they will have to tolerate a like situation.

A young teacher has tried to analyse the situation. Normally, he states, the teachers affected in this way are those few who do not have the talent of understanding people and being able to speak to them.

An elderly professor with high school experience who has just retired sees a diffent reason for it: "It must not be forgotten that today's youth is conducting a systematic campaign against their elders!"

Conversations with teachers and pupils reveal that one of the main reasons for the growing amount of tension within schools is the decline in a teacher's authority in recent years and the fact that he must now control a class without making use of the disciplinary measures he could once employ.

Self-critical teachers agree with what one of their girl pupils says. "Our teachers often finish their training without any preparation for what they are to face and immediately become disillusioned and frustrated."

But disillusion and frustration cannot be generalised, and neither can the behaviour of teachers and pupils. There are a number of teachers who agree that pupils today are more mature than past generations and there are pupils, especially older pupils, who are quite happy with their teachers.

There ist no united front of pupils against teachers nor can there be talk of a whole profession falling in its duties.

The class struggle in schools is conducted using a wide number of methods all depending on the age and social background of pupils.

Methods range from apathetic passivity to deliberate obstruction and are used by whole classes or only minorities to wear down a teacher or the whole staff.

One teacher states that what many of his colleagues feel is a declaration of war is basically no more than an unsuccessful attempt to argue logically and objectively.

This can lead to an explosion in everyday teaching if, as a pupil put it, the teacher does not have the necessary mental equipment or if, as a teacher put it, the allegedly political argumentation is revealed as unadulterated twaddle.

But the spread of politics in high schools after the student unrest of 1968 is not the main reason for the discomforture of many of the teachers. Both committed pupils and teachers regret that most of a class will sit silently through a political discussion.

Both sides confirm that the end of the ideologically inspired wave of protest against the school system has been followed by an apathy that pupils describe as a sign of resignation.

Teachers claim that the apathy is due to the entry restrictions imposed on subjects in some universities. Because he is forced to achieve good examination results, the sixth-former normally has no time to deal with reform and social change.

Teachers are faced with a bigger headache in the form of the unrest shown by the middle age range at schools and the increasing apathy shown where learning is concerned.

In the middle stages of high school life the need to achieve results is not so high as few pupils are now required to repeat a year. Teachers find a depressing apathy among this age range and a trend to aggression – usually inspired by a tiny minority – that can make a teacher's life hell.

"It seems," one high school teacher argues, "as if the public look upon education and learning today as a sort of spare-time pursuit." People no longer seem to look on learning as a painstaking occupation that the pupil himself has to do. No teacher can do it for him.

The resulting couldn't-care-less attitude is worse, in many teachers' eyes, than the rebellion they might otherwise find, as it is harder to cure or correct.

Another teacher believes that the unrest of the middle years is socially motivated. "There has been a polarisation in staffrooms too," he reports. "Progressive and conservative groups of teachers form and we should not therefore be surprised when pupils, who are always told by teachers that democracy has not been fully introduced into schools, suddenly rise up against school rules."

There are other aspects to the conflict between teachers and pupils. One high school teachers claims that the problems at our schools are caused by the fact that a far larger number of pupils now attend high school as people look upon the school-leaving certificate as a necessary qualification. This does not only lead to larger classes. Pupils who are not equal to the demands placed upon them are also run through the mill.

Pupils who obtain poor results try to hide their inferiority complex by setting themselves up as class heroes in the fight against the teacher.

High school pupils who sit on school councils and together with teachers and parents have to judge cases of bad behaviour and serious violations of the school rules recognise that discipline has gone downhill. They are not surprised. "Many of the offenders come from the gutter."

One woman teacher's argument was less extremely expressed but basically the same. "We can say today that many of our pupils will fail because of their family's social position." Another teacher recognised that the effects of environmental disturbances were always [seen] in schools in the form of conflict.

Self-confident pupils who are [well] versed in ideology now recommen[d a] drastic solution to the problem. Pu[pils] should be allowed a maximum of fr[ee]dom – approximately to the same ext[ent] as students at university – and be tr[usted] to think and act independently. T[he] present school system is unable to achi[eve] this.

Pupils and progressive teachers at Wa[i]lingen agreed to a scheme of this type a[nd] released senior pupils from the obliga[tion] to attend classes.

This led unfortunately to the num[ber] of absences doubling with the result [that] the scheme had to be abandoned. Ed[uca]tional reformers regret this step a[nd] claim that eighty per cent of the class [had] benefited from the change.

Why, they ask, should the majo[rity] have the school system dictated to th[em] by a minority? "Serves them right [if] they fail their examination," most of [the] teachers and pupils said of the absentee[s].

Only when pupils are no longer mol[ly]coddled on their way to the school-lea[v]ing examination will there evolve a school system in which the pupil will develop more freely and into a better person a[nd] which will remove the cause of confl[ict] between teachers and pupils.

Peter Sartorius

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 24 July 1971)

Oldenburg University

The new University of Oldenburg (Lower Saxony) will open its doors in 1972 with integrated teacher training for all school grades and courses in science and sociology.

The Founding Committee has decided to appoint the first 21 lecturers this year.

(Die Welt, 24 July 1971)

University expansion

The number of student places in the Federal Republic will increase from 470,000 to 665,000 by 1975 according to the first draft plan for university construction drawn up by the University Planning Committee.

Bonn and the Federal states will spend sixteen milliard Marks on university building during the period covered by the plan.

(Münchner Merkur, 20 July 1971)

Careers research institute set up in Cologne

North Rhine-Westphalia in conjunction with the city of Cologne, the University of Cologne and the Trades Union Confederation has set up a careers research institute in the city.

The new body will examine in more detail than in the past the influences of work and profession on the person's position in society.

The Institute will employ the methods of empirical sociological research to investigate the reasons for the inequality of social opportunity in North Rhine-Westphalia.

It will also suggest how to overcome the obstacles that still prevent equality of educational and professional opportunity.

The results of research projects will be published and will give the Federal government more reliable material [illegible] which to base its labour market policies.

They will also help to ease the dilemma of young people when choosing a profession and show people already at work what future prospects they have and what demands will be placed upon them.

Professor Rene Köning of Cologne University has been appointed director of the new Institute. Bert Hartwig of the Trades Union Confederation executive and Professor Fritz Sack of Regensburg University will be on the Institute's board of governors along with Professor König.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 24 July 1971)



■ MEDICINE

Physiological developments form the basis of modern medicine

For the first time since 1907 the International Congress of Physiological Sciences was held on German soil. Munich acted host to more than 3,200 scientists from 50 countries. In his opening address Kurt Kramer of Munich, the congress president, stated that they had met to discover what others had discovered and to report on their own discoveries. Hans Schaefer, the congress vice-president and one of those physiologists who were once able to survey the whole field of their science, defined physiology as a general study of Man in his book *Medizin heute* that appeared in 1963. Physiology, he said, must become the conscience of hospital medicine. All aspects of human physiology were discussed in 1,335 talks, sixty lectures and twenty symposia. In one respect this congress differed from its predecessors. The only language used was English. Simultaneous translation into other languages would have cost half a million Marks.

When choosing a subtitle for his book on the history of physiology, Karl Rothschuh came across a Schopenhauer quotation that physiology was the summit of all natural science and its most obscure area.

For long periods in the history of physiology it was German scientists who helped to throw some light on this obscure area.

Many of the people attending the 25th International Congress of Physiological Sciences in Munich will have dwelt on this fact after hearing that proceedings would not be conducted in or translated into German.

The organisers decided against their mother tongue in the interests of international understanding.

The only German to crop up at the congress was that contained in a thin volume entitled *Founders of Experimental Physiology* that was presented to all the visiting scientists by this country's Physiology Association.

Eleven of the most important historical works from the field of experimental physiology are contained in facsimile in the book.

These are works by Descartes, Borelli, Harvey, Galvini, Mayer, Helmholtz, Ludwig, Fick, Bernard, Frank and Berstein written between 1628 and 1902. This list contains two Frenchmen, two Italians, one Englishman and six Germans.

Johannes Müller, whose nineteenth century Berlin school has influenced almost every physiologist in the world, is not represented in the book. But special attention should still be paid today to what he once said about the limits of experimentation.

Speaking to a meeting in Bonn when he was 23, he stated, "Observation is straightforward, assiduous, diligent and unprejudiced. Experiment is artificial, impatient, hurried, desultory, passionate and unreliable.

"There is nothing easier than conducting a series of what are described as interesting experiments. Nature need only be examined violently in some way and it will give a suffering answer in its distress. There is nothing harder than interpretaing nature, there is nothing harder than a valid physiological assay."

Johannes Müller did not think of physiology as a science "unless by virtue of its inner link with philosophy". Later he looked upon theory as a mere "narration of facts where the one is the consequence of the other."

Physiology has resolutely advanced along the path of experiment anticipated by Descartes in the seventeenth century and has reduced life and the vital processes to the level of the atom. The processes of the cell and surrounding cell membrane are today the centre of physiological research.

Looking back on the past, the observer will be surprised to learn that one of the fundamental medical discoveries – that of blood circulation – was only made 343 years ago.

Before William Harvey, the English physiologist, published his epoch-making work *De motu cordis* in 1628, doctors had managed to treat their patients without knowing anything about circulation, a fact that will astonish laymen today.

For more than a thousand years the medicine taught in schools and universities had been based on the ideas of the Greek doctor Galenos of Pergamon whose theories were the result of correct observations but erroneous conclusions.

Unlike Aristotle who thought that arteries were filled with air, Galenos recognised that they contained blood. Galenos stated that the blood in the arteries was permeated with *spiritus vitalis* when it passed through the lungs. This was a long time before anyone suspected the existence of oxygen.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Galenos' views – both the true and the false – were accepted and passed on without reflection for almost thirteen centuries. It was not until the great anatomist Andreas Vesalius came along that the false theories about circulation were cleared up.

Vesalius found that the arteries and veins always took the same course as each other in the body and concluded that there must be a "two-way flow of substances".

He also discovered the valves contained in the large blood vessels and correctly concluded that these were devices intended to allow the blood to flow in one direction only. But he did not press his findings to their logical extreme.

It was not until the time of William Harvey that Galenos' theories were disproved. Harvey asked only one question – How much blood is pumped into the body when the heart muscle contracts?

Converting the results of animal experiments to human proportions, Harvey found that some sixty cubic centimetres of blood would be pumped into the body. Future scientists have found this figure to be accurate.

Harvey's further calculations were short and revealing. The heart beats between sixty and eighty times a minute. According to Galenos' theories it must therefore pump four to five litres of blood into the body every minute, 250 litres every hour. This latter figure is three times the normal body weight of a person . . .

Galenos' theory had thus been disproved. Harvey could only explain the high output from the heart by concluding that the blood flowed from the arteries into the veins, forming a closed circulation.

He knew that there must be such a connection between the arteries and the veins even though he had never come across it in his discretions. For this he would have needed a microscope.

The Italian Marcello Malpighi had one when he discovered capillaries, the secret of blood circulation, in 1661. The capillaries have occupied generations of researchers right up to the present day.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

Harvey himself had suspected that the medical sciences would expand rapidly following his discovery. Physiology, pathology, immunology, the progress of surgery, in fact, the whole of modern medicine is a result of William Harvey's decisive work.

Wilhelm Girstenbrey

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

MEDICAL NOTES

New 'Red List'

The 1971 *Red List* sent out as a reference work by the Frankfurt-based Pharmaceutical Industries Association to the hundred thousand doctors in the Federal Republic, to medical insurance firms and other interested bodies contains 8,802 pharmaceutical items.

This chemist's dictionary is published every two years and lists the special items produced by Association members. The list gives their composition, use, dosage, size and retail price.

The Association points out that this year for the first time the number of items contained on the Red List has not increased. The 1969 edition listed 8,805 medicaments.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 July 1971)

Working conditions

Factory doctors believe that a bad working atmosphere can lead to sickness. A medical insurance firm, the Barmer Ersatzkasse, reports that doctors do not query the link between a poor working atmosphere and the increased incidence of stomach ulcers and bronchial asthma.

Another striking feature is that there are more absences due to sickness in forms with a poor working atmosphere than in other concerns.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 July 1971)

Bitter sweets

Eating too many sweets before a long car journey can have dangerous consequences. A short time after the high *increase in the level of sugar in the blood* comes the reaction and blood sugar decreases. This can lead to lassitude or even a reduction of consciousness.

Dr Franke of Bad Lauterberg believes that this is often the cause of mysterious motor accidents.

A good breakfast of bread, ham, cheese and other dairy products will guard against this type of complaint. It also contains plenty of vitamin B and glutamin acid, leading to a quicker reflexes.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 July 1971)

Physiologists discuss function of frontal lobes at Munich congress

It's written on his forehead, claims the old German idiom when wishing to describe any striking behaviour deviating from the norm. There is some truth in this as physiologists realise when investigating the subject more closely.

Human behaviour and the conduct of animals such as the ape that have a brain with frontal lobes situated just inside the forehead are in fact influenced by this part of the brain.

At a symposium dealing with the effect of frontal lobes on behaviour held during the International Physiologists Congress in Munich, researchers from the United States, Russia and Poland told scientists of this.

Jerzy Konorski of Warsaw spoke of experiments on dogs and chimpanzees that showed that these animals' reaction when confronted by a certain stimulus or a choice between a number of modes of behaviour depended on the state of the frontal lobes at the time.

The Polish researcher therefore concluded that the inhibition of various animal drives is a function of the frontal lobes of the brain.

Two neurophysiologists from Moscow University, A.R. Luria and E.D. Homskaya, have observed the differences in the behavioural patterns of people with brain damage affecting their frontal lobes and people with no damage.

People with a defect of the frontal lobes are not inhibited in their movements or in finding their way around their environment. Their sense of purpose is however affected. When prompted to activity and concentration under experimental conditions they were unable to continue anything to the very end.

The patient will react to the demand promptly and rationally but is unable to conduct his own programme or make plans, let alone carry them out.

American psychologist Hans Lukas Teuber stated that the results of the deliberate destruction of a complex animal's frontal lobes were as unpredictable as the results of a separation of the frontal lobes in a human being.

Surgically separating the lobes has proved successful in overcoming the symptoms of serious schizophrenia cases and extreme compulsive neurotics.

This operation was first carried out by the Portuguese neurologist Antonio de Moniz who received the Nobel Prize for his work in 1949. The operation named after him soon came into disrepute.

Immediately after an operation of this type patients would react in more normal fashion but they increasingly lost the ability to carry out their higher mental functions and often ended up in a state of complete apathy.

These patients' intelligence is scarcely impaired but they are unable to do complicated mental exercises. Teuber reports that the movements intended by the patient were not correctly executed as the frontal lobes did not forecast the expected results of such movements and did not pass them on to the brain centres responsible for motion.

By recording the activity of individual cells in the frontal lobe, researchers have been able to show that these cells are only activated when the animal used in the experiment saw an object and at the same time reached out for it.

Teuber concludes that the frontal lobes contribute something to movement and orientation. When they are defective, the layman may conclude, this could have something to do with many of the emotional actions practically incomprehensible to those around the patient.

There is little reliable information however. The symposium showed that a lot of research still has to go into the previously unexplored parts of the frontal lobes.

Ottmar Katz/PAM

(Münchner Merkur, 27 July 1971)

■ COMMON MARKET

West German economic organisations welcome Britain's entry into EEC

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Conversations with leading officials in the pertinent Bonn ministries and with representatives of the major employers' associations about the consequences of British entry to the European Economic Community lead us to believe that the major changes forecast are: considerable gains for the West German economy, a few difficulties in individual sectors of industry that should prove temporary although not quantifiable, new impulses for trade even with countries outside the Community and greater efficiency in industry as a result of increased competition.

Taking together all the African Commonwealth States that will be associate members after Britain joins, as well as the other three new members, Denmark, Eire and Norway, a market will be built up stretching from Zambia to the northern polar regions.

Simultaneously the Bonn government and the employers' associations are hoping that integration into a large community will provide extra encouragement for the liberalisation of world trade as a whole.

The head of the department of European affairs at the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Finance, Dr Ulrich Everling, is firmly convinced that in the enlarged market with its increased competitiveness West German industry will have good opportunities amongst the highly developed industries and will evolve even better growth potential.

In addition to this the preference areas will be considerably extended by the entry of the four new countries, through specific agreements with the remainder of Efta and finally through the African Commonwealth countries.

As a result of this the effects of the process of integration will in fact be more noticeable for those that stay outside this market than for those countries that are immediately affected by integration.

Dr Everling, therefore, considers talks with the United States essential. In order to lessen the effect of the frontiers of the preference area he is pleading for negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As far as development within the Community is concerned he considers that the main problem for the ten countries will be organisational structuring to deal with the old and newly arising problems. This means that the Community must improve its negotiating machinery and remain operational even when the extended organisations come into being. The main emphasis, in his opinion, must be on the Council of Ministers.

As far as the political aims of the Federal Republic are concerned the head of the foreign trade department at the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Finance, Dr Wilhelm Hanemann, stresses that the Six has never been the be-all and end-all in European cooperation. Even the Treaty of Rome foresaw the entry of other countries.

Dr Hanemann considers it decisive how far the Community will change after it becomes the Ten. He is working on the assumption that the personality of the Community will remain whole especially as the applicant countries are not altering the legal substance of the EEC and will therefore not be changing it fundamentally.

Nevertheless Dr Hanemann is sure that the extension of the Community will shift in accent of cooperation. The importance of the new Community in world economic affairs will be greater. This means that its responsibility in world economic affairs will also increase. An extended community will be more highly geared towards more interesting cooperation with outside countries, especially the United States, the developing countries and the communist East.

This community, Dr Hanemann added, must pursue a policy of openness to world trade and not become introverted. In this respect he expects Great Britain to make a positive contribution since it is structurally and historically a country with liberal trading principles.

Trade within the Six in the past ten years has increased tenfold as compared with trade with outside countries. This proportion will remain in the enlarged community. Dr Hanemann predicts that in the foreseeable future the Federal Republic will be concluding fifty per cent of its trade in the EEC area, free of customs tariffs and other limitations.

Efforts to achieve greater efficiency forced by the harder competition will also prove advantageous for the consumer. With the market automatically gaining from this expansion Dr Hanemann hopes that export trade with other countries in the world will not be crippled.

At the Federal Association of West German Wholesale and Foreign Traders fears have been expressed that trade with countries outside the EEC, which is of special significance for West German importers and exporters, will suffer.

With regard to the Efta countries that are not joining the EEC the Association points to the attitude of the Bonn government which has come out in favour of a free trade zone with harmonisation of conditions of competitiveness and breaking down of quantitative limitations via a protective clause. Bonn is against temporary measures and wants a long-term solution.

Avoid dividing Europe

According to the Association everything should be done to avoid dividing Europe into three islands: the EEC, the vestiges of Efta and the rest. Almost certainly it will only be possible to forge a very loose link with Finland and Portugal will probably come under a limited preference regulation analogous with the situation of Spain.

Discrimination between associates and non-associates will be unavoidable. According to the Association special consideration should be given to the relationship with important industrial nations such as the United States, Canada, Japan, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

Insufficient discussions have so far been held on how the business of discrimination can be avoided or at least watered down. One suggestion has been a kind of renewed Kennedy Round so that these countries would not be cut off from markets in the Community.

The question of the future of trade with the East Bloc has also been asked. Britain has announced its preparedness to accept all treaties but it is considered possible that these would have to be newly drawn up involving complicated legal procedures. And finally a revision of the EEC's agricultural policy which discriminates against all outside countries is on the table.

For the Confederation of West German Industries, BDI, whose retiring president, Fritz Berg, never missed an opportunity to speak out in favour of bringing Britain into the Community, it has always been a major factor in striving towards extension of the Community that the EEC and Efta should be brought together.

The BDI has not underestimated worries that extension of the Community could lead to a weakening of its structure. It has always been considered an anachronism that in the free part of Europe two seperate groups should be formed. Britain's entry is the key to solving this problem.

According to the ideas put forward and approved at the Hague conference the entry of the Four will automatically bring into being a re-structuring of the relationship of the Ten to the rest of Europe.

In connection with this we are reminded of how far the West German economy is interwoven with that of Switzerland and Austria. Austria's dependence on the extended EEC for exports is enormous, whereas Austrian goods are a minor factor in EEC calculations. The importance of economic ties to neutral countries for all and particularly the West German economy makes regulations at a Community level essential if this traditional flow of trade is not to be broken off.

Even in the BDI no one has dared to make statistical predictions of what this new era of economic relationships will bring. At any rate it is hoped that there will be a similar growth rate to that achieved by the Six in the past twelve years.

A relationship of healthy rivalry between the United States and Europe is only possible if far reaching freedom is granted, but also specialisation must be striven for.

With regard to world trade it has been pointed out that customs preferences lose in significance the larger the area of customs freedom in Europe. It is to be regretted that the more economically strong developing countries will lose ground on the European market.

The BDI has asked all its member associations to state their views on the material effects of British entry. From this it would appear that no sector of industry in the Federal Republic expects such great difficulties that it would vote against the extension of the Community.

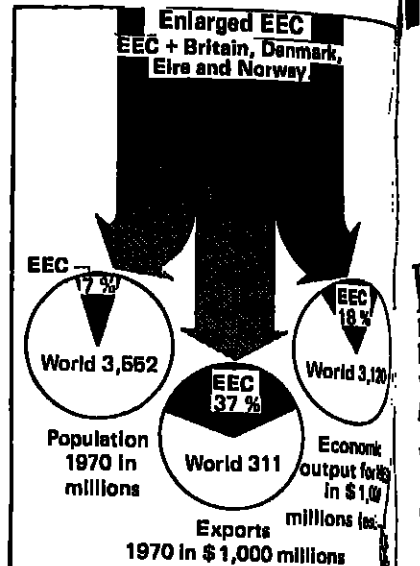
Even the coal, steel and textile industries are expecting a positive outcome. Even the bacillus of the "English disease" is not feared.

For British Premier Edward Heath the problems of insular attitudes toward working moralities are a decisive factor for steering towards the Community at full speed ahead.

Only if British industry throws itself at the mercy of severe competition of other Community countries can we expect British trade unions to show some common sense in the interests of keeping unemployment down.

The fact that France has now given the green light towards extension of the Community has been determined more than anything else by the political setup, according to the thesis of the central organisation of West German chambers of trade and commerce (DIHT).

From a purely economic point of view the mere expectation of British entry has already influenced the process of integration in Europe. Certain items are being pushed through with greater alacrity in Brussels while others are being held up because they appear simpler to deal with when Britain is in.



The DIHT believes, however, that the face of the Community will be changed when this country with its great institutions is admitted. There are likely to be certain difficulties, particularly of a regional kind, for the British economy.

An enlarged EEC will be a more powerful ally in the fight against all protectionist tendencies, especially in the United States. The larger economic bloc stretching from the Equator to the polar regions will be far more critical of the United States than the Six have been in the past. On the other hand the USA will see many negative aspects, negative also for America, in the extent to which economic integration in Europe leads to the aim of a political union which has Washington's approval.

One specific difference that the Federal Republic will notice is a more extensive exchange of goods with *Great Britain*.

For Dr Axel Herbst, head of the department for trade policies in the Foreign Office, there already appeared to be for the Ten a number of communal interests, which have political finality. He believes that the dynamic process to be undertaken when integrating the Six into a community of Ten will not cease when this task has been finished, but will continue to the advantage of all and especially the British economy. Britain needs and will get shot in the arm, especially with the scope of this large guaranteed market, something the Commonwealth can no longer offer.

Dr Herbst too foresees no basic difficulties for the German economy over more than a short term. He has emphasised that Britain will bring to the European Common Market experience in manufacturing certain products such as aeroplanes and computers.

He is also of the opinion that it is essential to reconcile outside countries with the idea of this process of extension. This applies equally to the Western world and the East.

Even though Britain will have greater affinity to France on the question of the renunciation of sovereign rights than will the Federal Republic nevertheless, Dr Herbst says, the institutionalisation in the Community and the content of the treaties must remain undiminished.

A prerequisite for this is the maintenance of the European Commission as an independent panel. In mastering the problems that arise in extending the Community the institutional weaponry of the treaties should be exploited to the full.

"We are no more ideologists than the British," Dr Herbst says, but at the same time speaks out against all "pragmatism as ideology".

The Federal Republic will certainly accept all the improvements suggested by Great Britain. What this country will not accept is a retrograde step with regard to integration.

Georg Gusmann

(Handelsblatt, 30 July 1971)

■ HOUSING

Georg Kropp, founder of GdF Wüstenrot

His father was captain on a sailing ship. He himself would like to have been a missionary or a teacher. But when his father had to change his profession with the advent of steamships his own plans came to nothing.

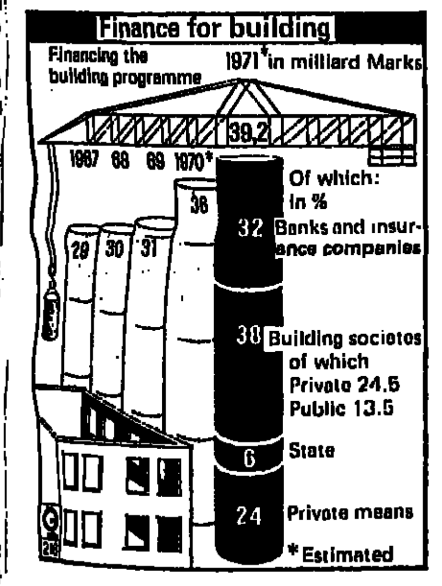
Thus it was by chance that Georg Kropp, the "father of German building societies", started his working life as a chemist. He became a salesman and later a writer.

Not until he was 56 years-old in 1921 did he succeed in putting his idea of "help through self-help" into practice in the form of building society savings.

At first he faced great difficulties. Then in 1924 he started again from scratch and finally made a breakthrough. It is perhaps because his work was fraught with difficulties that Georg Kropp failed to take a prominent place in German social history, even though his work stands comparison with that of the more famous Raiffeisen and Schultze-Delitzsch.

All in all Kropp could be considered a very self-willed man. His thoughts and finally his plans were influenced by three different currents of philosophy.

Firstly he belonged to the Methodist Church, which knows no authoritatively formulated dogma, but which is marked by variety and freedom in the formation of the religious life and by strong social characteristics.



Kropp influenced the thoughts of the land reformers who wanted to help as many people as possible to obtain their own property on their own piece of land.

The third factor that marks off Kropp from the common run of man was his strict abstinence. He was a confirmed temperance man, and this was the most strongly self-opinionated of all his characteristics.

Perhaps his most well-known work, *Aus Armut zum Wohlstand* (From poverty to prosperity) is basically a passionate plea for abstinence, for people to live a simple and natural life.

Thus Georg Kropp was greatly influenced by the American author Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. He was impressed by the way a family with no fortune managed to buy their own home in easy instalments with the help of a "building and loan association" (an idea that had been originated in Britain in 1781).

Although the story has a tragic ending and the family, which cannot keep up with the instalments, is thrown out mercilessly, the basic idea gave Kropp food for thought.

He made the first attempt to put his idea, still in its infancy even as an idea, into operation in 1911/12. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Order of the Good Templars, which he belonged to as a confirmed abstainer he put forward the idea of building old people's homes with money raised by his scheme for saving for a purpose.

The scheme was turned down. Georg Kropp was given the nickname: Brother Kropp, the man with the homes in his pocket. In 1914 he was ready to have a second attempt, but war intervened.

Although these first two unsuccessful attempts to put the idea into action must have been a bitter experience for Kropp they provided experience from which he learnt. He worked over his ideas again, put them down in more specific form.

When he tried again his efforts were too hastily prepared, but this time he scored an initial success. On 22 July 1921 at the (Temperance) Christian Hospice of Herzog Christoph in Stuttgart he founded the "Society of Friends".

After the failure of the Breslau Bau-und Spargenossenschaft and the Bodelschwingh Deutscher Verein Arbeiter-Heim this became the first genuine German building society (Bausparkasse).

The "Gemeinschaft der Freunde" and its 56 year-old founder had come a long way. But they had a long way to go to realise their original aims: To create dwellings in municipal houses, to give people their own homes in garden cities and rural areas as well as building old peoples' homes. There was talk of buying large tracts of land and making working and dwelling communities for pensioners and elderly people.

The Society offered two methods of acquiring a house. The first was backed with ideas of reform of the land laws and offered no property rights to a house, but simply a lifelong inheritable right of possession and use of a property.

The other system was for the more wealthy customers who wanted land and property of their own.

It was not these high-flying ideas, but the inflation that was beginning in 1922 that brought the Society into difficulties. The Society of Friends was quick and clever. It paid out all the money that had been invested in it as rapidly as possible, with the directors sometimes having to make great personal sacrifices. Then they sat back and waited for better days.

Georg Kropp retired to his little cottage in the village of Wüstenrot, near Heilbronn, and used the time to think over his basic ideas again.

On 16 February 1924 in Stuttgart a fresh start was made thanks to Kropp's untiring work. His small house in Wüstenrot became the headquarters of the Society of Friends Building Society.

Georg Kropp was editor of a periodical called *Mein Eigenheim* (My own home) which is still published by the Gemeinschaft der Freunde in Wüstenrot.

Kropp's slogan "To each family a home of its own" was coined in February 1924. The first client in the building society was Johannes Rau, the stationmaster at Heidenheim/Brenz. He was followed by almost one thousand others in the first year and by 1925 there were close on 10,000 courageous labourers and clerks, teachers, farmers and white-collar workers saving their money in this new and untried way.

The first system of pay-outs was quite primitive compared to modern methods. There was a simple drawing right in which everyone who had been in the scheme nine months and had raised six per cent of the sum covered by the agreement for building purposes could participate.

Savings in the society were intended exclusively for the purchase of a home and loans were made at five per cent, an extremely low rate of interest even for those days.



Georg Kropp
(Photo: Bildarchiv Handelsblatt)

The great interest that was aroused by the Society was not appreciated in all circles. There were hard battles and controversies. But the Society withstood them despite its lack of years.

There were certain changes and these had a positive effect. And the pay-out system was based on a mathematical scheme with a money-times-years key. By the end of 1927 the GDF had on its books 31,569 savers and handled 454 million Reichsmark: by that date 2,274 savers had received 36,600,000 Reichsmark.

There were changes to the internal structure of the Society. The administration grew in size. The house and rented rooms in Wüstenrot became too small. The Society moved to Ludwigsburg and its name was changed to *GdF Wüstenrot*.

But for its founder Georg Kropp the changes brought with them a lot of bitterness. On 25 July 1930 he announced his resignation from all offices and from the *GdF*.

But the Society went on growing. And in its wake came a flood of like building societies. By 1931 there were 400. But then came the lean years of the Third Reich for the *GdF* and its competitors. The Nazis were not so keen for people to have a home of their own – they had other priorities!

After the War the business picked up again and the boom continues today. At present there are about eight million investors in the fourteen private and twelve public building societies.

Georg Kropp's Gemeinschaft der Freunde, the start of it all fifty years ago has become this country's largest building society with twenty per cent of the market.

Waldemar Schäfer

(Handelsblatt, 23 July 1971)

Four types of housing

In 1970 a total of 13.5 millions rented accommodation of which:

Old housing	State subsidised	Privately financed	Others
4.7	3.4	2.3	3.1
2.20 DM	2.50	3.89	2.87

Average rent 1970 per sq. metre

Tenants Federation capital accumulation proposals

If the plans of the German Federation of Tenants come to fruition there will soon be no more complaints that the distribution of wealth in this country is unjust.

Accumulation of capital wealth in private hands by way of rents, is the new idea. The social welfare building programme will become what it has always claimed to be: social.

Tenants have always been able to live cheaply in these houses as long as the public funds for subsidising the housing have been available. But as soon as the money – collected from rents – had been paid back to the State the property owner is free to do what he likes with his property, at least after a five year restricted period.

With the aid of tax reliefs and subventions he had built himself a house which should continue to increase in value.

The West German Federation of Tenants would like to put an end to this system. In their scheme tenants of socially subsidised houses would accumulate capital at the expense of the property owner.

Up to now the house-owner collected interest on and amortised the outside capital required for the purchase of the property from the income from rents. His capital grew as the debt went down. Well and good, but if the Tenants Federation has its way the tenant of these properties will now have his slice of this cake.

Thus "tenant-dwellings" will not be property owned by their tenants, but neither will they be genuine rented property. According to the Tenants Federation these will be the advantages for the tenant:

* When building commences he will not need to raise any capital.
* Like a property owner he will have a house for a long-term or a lifetime.
* His rents will only cover expenditure.
* With this rent-to-cover-costs in the form of an increase in amortisation he will accumulate capital fram the capital loaned.
* As the mortgage is paid off he will enjoy lower interest payments and therefore less rent.
* As a participant in ownership af the property he will enjoy tax reliefs.
* He remains mobile and will receive reliefs if moving house.
* He will have a say in all important legal questions concerning his tenancy contract.

There are likely to be many hurdles before this scheme can be made law and many questions remain open. To bring this idea to fruition building societies must be found that are prepared to go without their three-fold profits:

* Profit from the capital accumulation which will be credited to the tenant.
* From a substantial rent when the debts have been diminished.
* From the speculative increase in value.

No such building society has yet been found although "Neue Heimat" has similar plans to those put forward by the Tenants Association. The society stated several weeks ago that in future property measures favouring third parties should be promoted more than in past.

The formation of a "Bloc society" for which the amortisation of debts on the purchase of houses should grow as a method of accumulating capital seems to be the scheme that approximates most to the plan of a tenants federation.

But before this new scheme can become effective many laws and regulations need to be amended. The concept of accumulation of capital via rents is an astonishing step forward in the discussions about capital accumulation in private hands.

Wolfgang Teichert

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 25 July 1971)

■ POLLUTION

New products must be assessed for their environmental acceptability

PUBLIK

Man and the flora and fauna of his enviroment form a living unit and any inroad into biological links must necessarily lead to an adverse effect on Man himself.

So far society has been dominated by the idea of a standard of living measurable in terms of hard cash being the yardstick of human prosperity. The result has been an ever-increasing level of production.

In the end, though, there was no getting away from the fact that the ramifications of technological progress – noise, exhaust, effluent and garbage – considerably counteract human well-being.

For some time, indeed, there have been indications that the basis of life is seriously threatened by uncontrolled and unthinking exploitation of natural aids such as water, soil and the air we breathe.

To an increasing extent there has been an international realisation that environmental protection measures must be intensified and that they are essential if life on Earth is to be maintained.

The causes of this development are fairly well-known. They are, for the most part, the population increase and the accompanying growth in demand for consumer goods, the change in living habits and the application of new technological processes.

The manifold problems of enviromental protection can no longer be satisfactorily solved by individual countries going it alone. Enviromental danger is no respecter of frontiers, particularly as far as air and water pollution are concerned.

What is more, international cooperation can more swiftly lead to urgently needed solutions of the problems in hand. International bodies such as the World Health Organisation, the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and Nato have for some time been concerned.

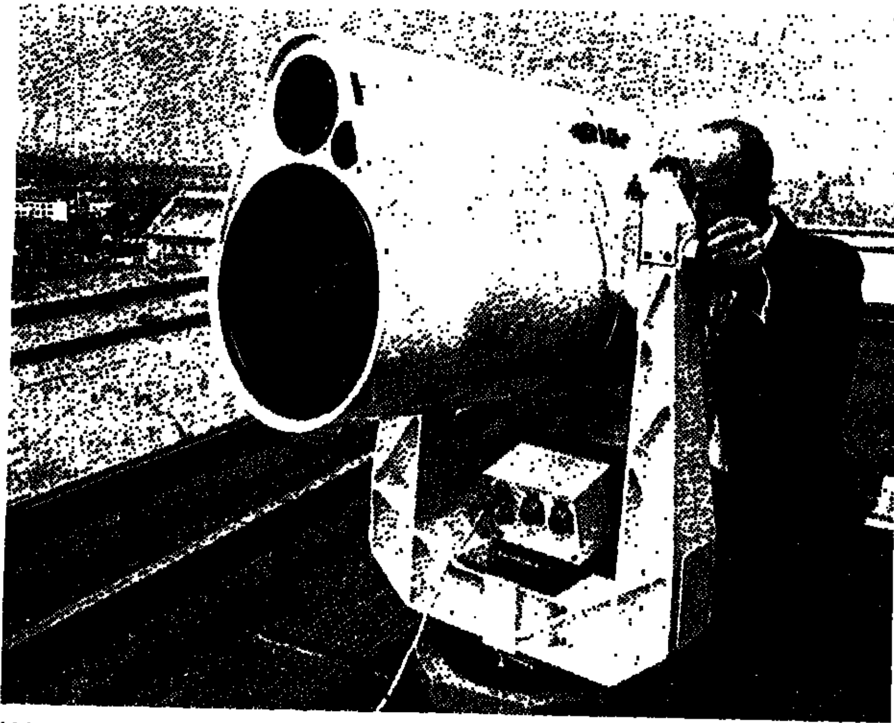
If measures designed to improve environmental protection are effectively to be applied the links between cause and effect must first be clarified in the scientific and technical sectors and criteria for satisfactory environmental conditions determined.

At the same time the present environmental situation must be reviewed and the level of technology continually improved.

With the aid of this information the legislature and the administration could then take over a meaningful and successful control function, the implementation of environmental protection regulations being of particular importance.

Industry, traffic and domestic heating are the most important causes of atmospheric pollution. According to an estimate made by the US Health Department these three were responsible for releasing 230 million tons or so of dust and exhaust fumes into the American atmosphere in 1968.

In this country the total amount of dust and exhaust emitted in 1969 was somewhere in the region of twenty million tons. Carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, dust, nitrous oxides and hydrocarbons are the principal offenders. In view of their efficacy fluorine and lead compounds and unpleasant smells also deserve mention.



Lidar apparatus, mounted on the roof of a skyscaper in Duisburg, measuring the pollution poured into the air by industry in the area

In many conurbations in industrial countries atmospheric measurements have for many years been taken the concentrations of dust and sulphurous compounds being accepted as the main criteria.

Measurements of this kind are regularly taken in, for instance, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Tokyo, London and Rotterdam, not to mention conurbations in this country such as Munich, Frankfurt and Saarbrücken.

One of the most extensive studies was made in 1963 and 1964 in industrial areas of the Rhine and the Ruhr at the behest of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Over an area of roughly 6,000 square kilometres systematic air samples are taken at more than 4,000 control points for analysis. As a result sulphur dioxide and dust pollution have declined by up to half since tests were inaugurated.

This improvement is due to no small extent to anti-pollution measures incorporated in more than thirty laws and administrative regulations and campaigns carried out in the conurbations concerned.

In certain weather conditions considerable concentrations of noxious fumes and substances can occur at near ground-level. In the past the result has often been smog catastrophes. One of the most notorious instances of smog was the London smog of December 1952 which was responsible for more than 4,000 fatalities.

In exceptional situations such as this conventional techniques are inadequate. Smog early warning systems have accordingly been set up in a number of built-up areas such as Los Angeles, Tokyo, Rotterdam and the Ruhr.

When certain concentrations are exceeded the smog alarm is sounded and limits on the emission of smoke and exhaust fumes are imposed. Since then there have been no more reports of major smog catastrophes.

Scientific and technical resarch play an important part in combating atmospheric pollution. Clean exhaust systems must be developed in conjunction with industry. The extent and chemical and physical conversion of pollution in the atmosphere must be investigated. So must the effect of certain kinds of pollution on Man, flora and fauna. Lawmakers can then specify mandatory limits.

Since minute concentrations in the air we breathe can affect the organism complicated devices are needed to provide the required information.

Research scientists all over the world and in all scientific disciplines are engaged in work on problems of this kind and a lively exchange of information makes it appear likely that certain targets will soon be reached.

At the State Institute of Emission and Soil Protection in Essen North Rhine-Westphalia has one of the largest facilities in the world dealing exclusively with this and related issues.

Complaints about noise have rapidly increased in recent years. Opinion pollsters have discovered that roughly one person in two in this country feels he or she is at the receiving end of too much noise. Road traffic is the principal offender, closely followed by aircraft noise.

Commercial enterprises and neighbourhood noise such as that coming from pubs and restaurants also give rise to complaints.

Scientific and technical research is paying close attention to both the effect of noise on people and the development of measures designed to counteract it. Noise problems can often be soved most effectively when suitable protective measures are taken at the planning stage of, say, roads and highways.

Subsequent measures such as the construction of embankments and the planting of greenery are generally less effective.

Sewage can be satisfactorily purified by means of mechanical and biological purification plant. At present, though, there are only 3,000 or so such works in this country processing a third of the w... used before it is channelled back into r... and waterways potentially causing pollution.

Five thousand purification works ... to be built and 2,000 of those ... already exist to be enlarged if effe... protection of water supplies is to ... ensured under the present circumstan...

Garbage disposal is also presented ... serious problems. The growing amount ... garbage can no longer be dealt with ... existing means of tipping, sanitary la... and the like. New ways and means ... be developed – more up-date incinera... plant, for instance.

Technical measures may often ... large part in improving the environ... situation but on their own they will ... insufficient. We must all abandon ... consumer ideology. In future consi... tion must be given at the planning ... to whether or not a new product is ... for the environment. *Ulrich Hölzl*

(Publik, 23 July 1971)

Motorway waste

The average motorist who jettisons an empty ciagarette packet or bag of sweets has no idea of the amount of rubbish that accumulates on roads, laybys and parking lots outside built-up areas.

In an average month the total is 50,000 tons, or 8,500 lorries full that have to be carted off by the 780 public works departments.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1971)

Legislation and the environment

In future the Federal government intends to bear environmental protection in mind in drafting all legislation to which it may apply. In answer to a question tabled by members of all parliamentary parties Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher has promised that all factors relevant to environmental protection will be borne in mind by the Ministries concerned in drawing up Bills.

Ministerial agendas are to be altered accordingly by a Cabinet ruling. The Federal government is already in the process of examining the environmental aspects of existing legislation. Amendments will be proposed in due course.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 August 1971)

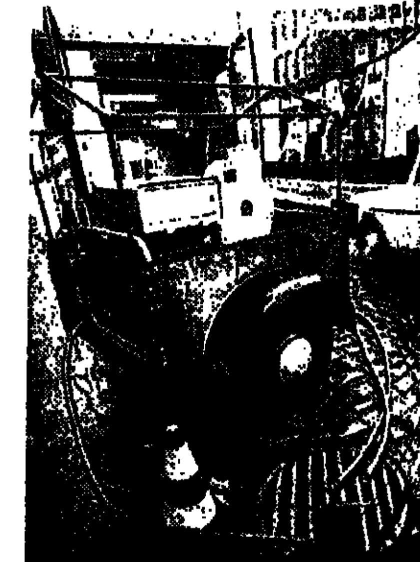
Conscientious objectors to fight pollution

Bavaria will be the first state in the Federal Republic to employ conscientious objectors in the environmental protection sector on a trial basis, starting on 1 September.

Hubert Weinzierl, chairman of the Bavarian branch of the Nature Conservancy Association, announced the state government's intention recently in Nuremberg.

The Federal Ministry of Defence has already given the pilot project the go-ahead in principle.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 July 1971)



Sewage testing apparatus over a street manhole (Photos: Ute Eskildsen)

■ MOTORING

Roadbuilding projects are having to be temporarily suspended

The motorist's opinion of his vehicle has undergone a remarkable change of late. The car used to be his pride and joy. It is now little more than a constant source of trouble and annoyance.

Traffic specialists, road-builders and financiers have a professional interest in the steadily increasing number of motor vehicles on the road, the alarming traffic density figures and the traffic chaos at daily peak periods.

They all agree that there is less room to move on the roads and total chaos is no longer far distant. The man in the street, as he used to be called, is quite prepared to believe forecasts of this kind.

What, though, is the real situation? In 1970 there were:

– 13.7 million private cars in this country

– 1.9 million cars newly registered

– some 162,500 kilometres (100,000 miles) of roads for them to use, including approximately 4,500 kilometres (3,000 miles) of autobahn

– and one private car for every five inhabitants or every two holders of valid driving-licences.

Roughly 45 per cent of all German motorists drive to and from work every day (as opposed to 81 per cent in the United States).

Over the last five years Federal government roadbuilding expenditure has increased by forty per cent from 3,000 million Marks in 1967 to 4,200 million this year.

WELT am SONNTAG

In 1969, for instance, the Federal government, states and local authorities between them spent roughly 12,000 million Marks on roadbuilding. Roadworks themselves accounted for two thirds of the total, the remainder being equally shared by upkeep and staff expenditure.

The amount of money spent on roadbuilding is on the increase. The number of new cars is not (relatively speaking and in the long term, that is).

In 1968 1.3 million new cars were registered. In 1970 the figure was 1.9 million, an increase of 46 per cent. But the growth rate is on the decline. In 1968 it was 29 per cent, in 1970 a mere 14.5 per cent.

So there can be no mistaking the fact that the long-term trend in new car registrations is a downhill one. Saturation is the reason. Even if the average motorist owned two or three cars he could only drive one at once.

Officials at the Ministry of Transport in Bonn take a different view of future prospects. It looks very much as though Georg Leber's staff feel that traffic will expand to fill road capacity until kingdom come.

Herr Leber has, for instance, published a gigantic programme to build an additional 28,000 kilometres (17,500 miles) of road, including 15,000 kilometres or nearly 10,000 miles of autobahn over the next fifteen years.

According to the estimates made the roadbuilding programme will cost some 147,000 million Marks at present prices.

As only 70,000 million Marks or so of mineral oil revenue are tied to roadbuiling over the period in question there is a financial gap of 77,000 million Marks to bridge.

And since further price increases can be expected the likely shortfall in available funds will be somewhere in the region of 130,300 million Marks.

Were the extra revenue needed to be raised by increasing the tax on petrol and diesel oil the tax would have to be boosted to seventy pfennigs a litre, which would mean a petrol pump price of a Mark a litre.

There are two alternatives:

– More of the present mineral oil tax revenue could be tied to roadbuilding. At present only half the annual revenue of 10,500 million Marks is tied to roadworks.

– The money could be raised on the capital market. Savers would benefit directly from subscribing to government loans for roadbuilding purpose.

For the time being, however, the Ministry of Transport has been ordered to clamp down on expenditure. As a result roadworks will grind to a halt in many parts of the country late this summer. The construction industry expects there to be a twenty-per-cent drop in the amount of work available.

The industry is dependent on public spending for sixty per cent and more of its work. "In August," says Christian Wiegand, manager of the Hamburg region of the construction industry association, "firms will face an absolute void."

Peter Kemna, spokesman for the roadbuilding association, sounds a similar note: "The 1967 recession was a minor upset in comparison with present prospects." *Petra-Monika Jander*

(Welt am Sonntag, 25 July 1971)

Restricted speed limits

The draft Ministry of Transport regulation imposing a speed limit of 100 kilometres an hour (62mph) on all roads except autobahns is based, according to a Ministry spokesman, both on experience in other countries and on the initial results of research carried out here.

The final conclusions of this work are to be published this autumn. It consists not only of an analysis of accident statistics but also of observations and questionnaires.

Foreign experience that has been taken into account including trials in France, where 12,000 kilometres of *routes nationales* have been subject to a similar speed limit, and Sweden.

The Ministry also notes that the Bundestag transport sub-committee has already advocated consideration of an upper speed limit on roads with two-way traffic.

This proposal, however, was for a speed limit of 120 kilometres an hour (roughly 75 mph) on roads with fewer than four lanes. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 July 1971)

■ OUR WORLD

Bars and cinemas come second to churches as free-time haunts

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Ruhr's well-educated, affluent classes know well how to fill in their leisure time. The problem is, however, that most of them do not have any leisure time. The broad mass of people in the Ruhr, who have any leisure time, have no idea how to use it purposefully, and the same applies to other major German cities.

Viggo Graf Blücher of the Bielefeld Emnid Institute commented: "People in the Ruhr think of little else except work."

The Emnid Institute has conducted a survey of the uses to which leisure time is put by people working in industry. Investigations demonstrated that people in the Ruhr had no idea what to do with their leisure time, that these people considered it valid to just rest, sleep and do nothing during their free time.

The association of Ruhr residential areas together with eighteen cities and six districts allocated 50,000 Marks for a survey of 9,200 people between the ages of fourteen and 65. This survey, the largest in Europe to date – 8,000 people were questioned on a similar subject in Sweden once – was worth the expense, according to Arno Mittelbach, of the Ruhr association of residential areas.

During the survey little was said by those questioned about public parks and sporting facilities, but as soon as the interviewer showed plans and pictures of such facilities 79 per cent of those questioned expressed enthusiastic interest.

In discussions with the general public Arno Mittelbach will explain how sporting facilities and leisure time buildings can best be equipped.

In the main, people in the Ruhr spend much of their leisure time, (54.3 per cent most of it) watching television. Other pastimes listed included listening to sport news, popular music and dance music, with pigeon-fancying coming in last place.

There are 40,000 people in clubs concerned with this hobby, 0.9 per cent of the total Ruhr population of approximately five million people, and the interest in pigeons in the Ruhr has for years been something of a cliché.

The main hobbies are photography, films, do-it-yourself hobbies and mechanical work. There is a strong demand for facilities to play table tennis, to rent allotments and to take part in dance parties.

In the survey the question of visiting the pub was almost completely overlooked. Viggo Graf Blücher explained vaguely that this was outside the brief of the survey. However, the question of clubs with a show and nightclubs was investigated by the survey.

Of those questioned 94.8 per cent maintained that they never, or only rarely, visited nightclubs.

In the survey 79.3 per cent said that they spent some of their leisure time going for walks. Other categories listed of activities pursued outside the home included hiking, trips with and without the car, bathing and swimming.

Almost one in three, 37.5 per cent, considered themselves to be active sportsmen or women and 33.4 per cent claimed to be sport spectators.

In sport 33 per cent said they were amateur footballers and table-tennis players, 30 per cent favoured minigolf, 13 per cent of those questioned belonged to a sports club, although 74 per cent said they did not belong to any sports association.

Fanaticism for football had its limits. Every fifth person asked supported Schalke 04 or Borussia Dortmund.

The big surprise of the survey was that churchgoing and church activities came before theatre, dances and the cinema. Forty per cent said that in their free time they attended to church affairs. However, since Catholic and Protestant church services are not so well attended, Graf Blücher is of the belief that there must be many small religious groups and sects of which little is known.

The things people missed in the main in the Ruhr were green spaces, leisure time centres and sports grounds. But despite this a third of all those asked in the survey were satisifed with the leisure time facilities that were available in their neighbourhood.

As with the average citizen in the rest of the Federal Republic the people in the Ruhr are more or less content with the homes they live in and their demands are not too excessive.

Sociologists and investigators speak of "a relative educational backwardness" when considering the modesty with which people in the Ruhr look at the facilities available for them to use during their leisure time. A great mobility is noticeable among the younger generation.

Most people, however, know where to see a little green and flowers and where they can get a breath of fresh air. There is the Grugapark and the horticultural show site in Essen, the Westfalenpark in Dortmund with the television tower and there is Baldeney Lake to the south of Essen. All these are very popular for visits. At the weekends thousands gather there. The seawater swimming baths with artificial waves are particularly popular along with the green meadows of the Ruhr valley not far from Mülheim, where heavy industry is not so obtrusive. Here camping and boating enthusiasts gather.

Other spots that are popular include Duisburg's inland harbour, the largest in Europe, and the lion park run by Graf Westerholt in Gelsenkirchen. Other points of less interest for leisure time pleasure are the observatory at Bochum, where satellites are tracked, and the Folkwang Museum in Essen. In the main museums and theatres are the least important outlets for leisure time activities.



Essen's Grugapark, a popular spot for a weekend promenade (Photo: Stadtbildstelle Essen)

On the other hand there is a considerable amount of enthusism for sport, music and revue programmes that are put on at the Grugahalle in Essen and the Westfalenhalle in Dortmund.

The Möhne Valley Dam in the Sauerland only an hour's drive from Dortmund and the Köningsallee in the centre of Düsseldorf are popular at holiday times and are well known throughout the Ruhr.

The leisure researchers reckon that the major leisure parks and the giant halls where shows can be put on – apart from the Kö in Düsseldorf – are the greatest attraction for people in the Ruhr. This is an encouraging sign for the future of the new parks that are being planned.

Viggo Graf Blücher thinks it would be ideal if the narrow green belts between Ruhr cities could be turned into a perfect leisure time landscape. Green sward has always been a dream in the Ruhr.

Friedrich Kassebeer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 July 1971)

Computer sleuth, the fingerprint expert, takes his time

At the Federal Criminal Investigation Office in Wiesbaden work is at present being carried out on a new electronic classification system for fingerprints. The value of this work for crime detection in the future is undisputed. However, the ambitious aims of the *Bundeskriminalamt* (BKA) are thought of in many quarters as far too extravagant to have any chance of success. Some call the whole business just an " electronic alibi" for the Minister of the Interior.

The matter in hand is the electronic storing of no less fifteen million fingerprints of people in the Federal Republic. At the present moment these are stored by five different systems.

In order to show the problems involved in the collecting and storing of fingerprints the positive and negative aspects of the Wiesbaden undertaking are shown in this article in a purposely simplified form.

If *all* fingerprints could be recorded electronically and compared with dabs found at the scene of the crime then theoretically seven thousand unsolved crimes including several murders could be wrapped up at one fell swoop.

But the other side of the coin is that at the present pace of work in the BKA it would take about seventy years to put complete computerisation into practice. So the murderers could only be implicated posthumously!

A forecast that all fingerprints could be on computers within ten to fifteen years as long as favourable conditions continue to prevail appears to experts to be wishful-thinking or a good piece of public relations work. In fact at the moment extra space is being given to computer work in connection with the general public as well as in a literal sense in the BKA building on the Nero Berg in Wiesbaden.

This central criminal authority for the Federal Republic was set up in 1951 and since then its offices had been a regular meeting place for police officers from all countries, at annual meetings to discuss topics such as "Counteracting Counterfeiting," or "Basic Questions of Criminal Techniques" and "Criminal Investigation."

Today the headquarters are too small to carry out all the duties required of them. The conference hall is now taken up by 16 robot investigators and electronic data storing equipment as well as the staff required to run these.

According to the head of Wiesbaden's robot staff Herr Neuendorf the BKA has developed a method which makes detection of fingerprints ten times more detailed than all previous methods from the Galton System to the Vucetich System.

Since this experiment began on 1 June 1970 no more than 12,000 individual fingerprints have been fed in. The system has first of all to receive the approval of all Federal state authorities and will not be in use before 1972.

But it would be stupid to mock this system. The collections of fingerprints that have mounted up in police offices all over this country for years have been totally valueless for years. For instance no police authority in the world would be able to compare fingerprints found at the scene of a murder with the hundreds of thousands of fingerprints in one of the police collections.

Carrying out this work electronically is only possible stage by stage. It was begun ten years ago in Munich where files on criminals were handled and evaluated by machines and it was recognised that the whole process could only be put in action as a result of new developments.

In Nuremberg, the present office of the future president of the BKA, Horst Herold, similar experiences were recorded with ever-increasing success.

When Horst Herold takes up his new office in Wiesbaden on 1 September a herculean task will be awaiting him.

His predecessor, Paulinus Dickopf, was an ambassador for German criminologists and helped a great deal to boost the image of this country's police force abroad as a result of his blamelessness during the Third Reich.

One sure indication of this sucess is that he was elected president of Interpol and will keep this position at the head of the international criminal police association until 1972.

However, Paulinus Dickopf obviously did not place enough value on the technical requirements of modern crime detection. This is a fact that was criticised all along by the head of the Nuremberg police.

Now Horst Herold will take over as "intendant" and will have to fulfill demands which he himself has made as a critic.

Johann Freudenreich

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

■ SPORT

Soccer scandal tribunal bans two players for life

The FA tribunal has withdrawn licences from Manfred Manglitz of Cologne and Tasso Wild of Berlin and banned them from playing professional association football for life. Bernd Patzke, also of Berlin, has been banned from playing as a professional for ten years. Manglitz has also been fined 25,000 Marks. Horst Gregorio Canellas, chairman of Kickers Offenbach, has been banned for life from holding office with a football club affiliated to the FA. Other members of his committee have been banned from holding office for one and three years respectively.

The sentences passed by the Football Association tribunal bring to an end for the time being the Federal league bribery and corruption scandal. At first glance they may appear to be harsh but there can be no denying that they are just.

Professional football has parted company for a number of years or for good with players and officials who for days and weeks, whether seriously or not, were involved in preparations for a grave offence that of fixing crucial end-of-season league fixtures. It has every right to do so.

Manglitz, the Cologne goalkeeper, and the two Berlin players Patzke and Wild unmistakeably behaved as though they were prepared to pocket the proceeds of bribery and corruption.

Canellas, chairman of Offenbach, certainly gave the impression of being willing *to pay*, having raised 260,000 Marks in *hard cash and offered* it to three parties.

The sporting world in this country is unlikely to hold against the tribunal the fact that it based its judgment on these undeniable and undenied facts and paid less attention to the possible motives behind such unsporting behaviour and then went on to pass virtually the stiffest sentences imaginable.

Prosecution counsel Hans Kindermann of Stuttgart coined the phrase of the quagmire in which professional football would otherwise sink. In future everyone will know just how dangerous it is even to talk in terms of bribery and corruption.

A few questions nonetheless remain unanswered. There is, for instance, the unwarranted speed with which proceedings were rushed though in two days flat.

How many high-ranking FA officials had heard tell of what was going on before the storm broke? This highly interesting aspect was clamped down on with a vengeace.

Defence appeals for evidence of one kind and another to be considered were rejected by the half dozen. The observer had fleeting visions of the Wells Fargo coach worse for wear after an ambush and hell bent to make home base on two wheels.

For the accused what was at times a most apparent prejudice on the part of members of the tribunal weighed even heavier. The chairman's opening comment that the tribunal was not a court of law and the accused were not expected to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth indicated that by and large he expected them to tell a pack of lies.

Denigrating gestures, unwarranted praise of certain witnesses and last but not least the warning to the Offenbach officials not to try and make out the FA to be the guilty party (even though there had only been mention of certain individual FA officials) created the unfortunate impression that the tribunal considered itself to be obliged first and foremost to ensure that the FA emerged unstained.

These shortcomings, it must be added, have nothing to do with the straightforward provisions of the relevant FA regulations. A sports tribunal is decidedly in a position to give the accused a fair trial. It cannot be said to have done so.

Another problem altogether is also involved. The tribunal may have felt that mitigating circumstances need not be considered because the evidence was sufficient to warrant the stiffest sentences but in so doing it failed to clarify the situation as regards accomplices and accessaries.

The most surprising aspect of the whole business was the alarming number of people who were let in on the secret by one of the accused, in strictest confidence of course.

How much outside parties knew at the time varied. In the case of national trainer Helmut Schön, who was informed by Herr Canellas of Offenbach, the matter was not even discussed by the tribunal.

To a man the men in the know expressed their horror at goings-on of this kind. Yet none of them did anything about it. No one protested the general public or the powers that be.

In the case of the accused unsporting behaviour has been punished with a professional ban. How unsporting, one may well wonder, is it to know what is going on but to keep the knowledge under one's hat and wait and see what happens?

This is a question that must be answered by the FA appeals tribunal. If none is forthcoming the whole procedure must be regarded as dubious. *Joachim Fink*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 July 1971)

The FA tribunal that passed judgment in Frankfurt on players and officials involved in last season's association football scandal consisted of six men. Chairman Werner Kirsch is a local magistrate, Christian Oestmann is a barrister and solicitor, Hans Aholt a retired chief public procecutor. In addition to these three lawyers by profession there were Willy Eichholz, a retired coal mining official, and Werner Hannemann, a civil servant, both with longstanding experience as members of sports tribunals, and Schalke 04 football player Friedel Rausch. Hans Kindermann, county court judge, was counsel for the prosecution. According to Paragraph 16, Section 1 of FA legal and procedural regulations an appeal can be made to the football Association, whose decision is, however, final. The condemned men can then only hope for a pardon.

Organising committee chairman announces World Cup schedule

On paper everything is ready for the final rounds of the 1974 World Cup. FIFA, the inernational body, meeting in Düseldorf, has approved the proposals put forward by the organising committee.

The first game will be held in Frankfurt on 13 June and feature defenders Brazil and the final will be held in the Olympic Stadium in Munich on 7 July.

Hermann Neuberger, chairman of the organising committee for the 1974 World Cup, seemed to know what lies ahead of him in the weeks and months to come when announcing details of the fixture list at a Düsseldorf press conference.

"You can't please everybody," he noted, "and we are expecting criticism."

Yet he reacted nervously to the very first query, which was whether Munich was not being given preferential treatment with three first-round games, the play-off for third place and the final.

"We are, of course, well aware of the fact that the Olympics are to be held in Munich next year but our fixture list is the best from the sporting viewpoint," he countered.

What decides matters in Munich's favour is probably the fact that the new Olympic Stadium is best suited for a football final and is also the largest, apart from Berlin, with a capacity of 82,300 spectators.

The Berlin Olympic Stadium was evidently a non-starter from the word go as far as the final was concerned. To judge by Neuberger's reaction to a query as to whether there had been any objections to West Berlin as a venue there must have been some difficulty in including Berlin at all.

"We were motivated solely by sporting considerations," he stonewalled. On being asked to answer the question he countered rather gruffly "I have already said that our fixture list was motivated solely by sporting considerations."

Then, after a swift exchange with FIFA president Sir Stanley Rous, the grand old man of association football, it was the turn of René Court of Luxembourg, the FIFA press secretary.

"Objections were raised but the committee has approved the plan as submitted. Berlin was approved on condition that the pitch is playable in three years' time. If this is not the case it would be a different matter and FIFA would review the situation."

Would the Berlin Olympic Stadium be used if it remained in its present condition? M. Court replied in the affirmative.

The crucial vote on whether or not to approve of Berlin as a venue was, incidentally fourteen to one in the city's favour.

Berlin is to host three first-round games in the northern group, including one starring the Federal Republic team. The FA is working on the assumption that only three Eastern Bloc teams will qualify and that the northern group will present no problems as far as recognition of West Berlin as part of the Federal Republic is concerned.

With the exception of Berlin, Hamburg and Nuremberg, which will host three first-round games, the others – Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hanover, Gelsenkirchen and Düsseldorf – will be the venue of four games and Munich five.

The games in each group will take place on the same day, which is an innovation. So is the decision by the home team not to instist on the first game against the reigning champions, in this case Brazil, on 13 June in Frankfurt.

All three first-round games will be played on the same pitch, yet another innovation. So the home team will have to travel just like the others.

Takings will be a record figure of fifty million Marks for radio, TV and advertising rights and a further few million at the gate. In Mexico takings were a mere 21.5 million Marks, ten per cent of which went to FIFA and a quarter to the home FA. (Welt am Sonntag, 18 July 1971)

World Cup games will be played at ten grounds with a total capacity of 699,851. The grounds and games are as follows: –

Frankfurt (capacity 66,520): opening game on 13 June starring Brazil, current holders of the World Cup, first-round game on 22 June and play-offs on 30 June and 3 July.

Berlin (82,000): first-round games on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the Federal Republic team.

Hamburg (66,000): first-round games on 14, 18 and 22 June, including two games featuring the home team.

Nuremberg (68,700): first-round games on 15,19 and 23 June.

Stuttgart (71,111): first-round games on 14, 18 and 22 June and play-off on 26 June.

Hanover (62,300): first-round games on 15,19 and 23 June, play-off on 26 June.

Gelsenkirchen (70,000): first-round games on 15 and 23 June, play-offs on 30 June and 3 July.

Cologne (60,920): first-round game on 18 June, play-offs on 26 and 30 June and 3 July.

Düsseldorf (70,000): first-round game on 19 June, play-offs on 26 and 30 June.

Munich (82,300): first-round games on 15, 19 and 23 June, decider for third place on 6 July, final on 7 July.

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6 —
Bolivia	$ b 1.60
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.60
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	£ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d